My sister & I am at present with Mrs. Baillie who begs to offer her best regards & condolence to Lady Beaumont, whose affliction she can sympathize with most truly. Believe me,

My dear Sir George
your obliged & faithful friend & servant,
J. Baillie.

Sir George Beaumont Bart
Coleorton Hall
Ashby de la Zouch Leicestershire.

DENYS SUTTON.

Exeter College, Oxford.

THE BRITISH CEMETERY AT BASSADORE.

BASSADORE, or Basidu, in the Persian Gulf,

which has the advantage of an excellent harbour, is situated at the point forming the north-west extremity of Kishm; a short distance within the point stand the ruins of the once flourishing Portuguese town of Bassadore. . . At the time of the abolition of the Indian Navy (1863), the service buildings at Bassadore consisted of a hospital for invalid seamen, a store-house containing ships' stores, a cooper's shed, a forge, and a house for the small guard of the (Bombay) Marine Battallion stationed here. There were also three water reservoirs, a small bazar for the supply of stores for the ship's companies, the house of Kadadah the Persian merchant who catered for the officers of the squadron, and a small village. . . There were two or three houses belonging to the officers, including the commodore's residence, where there was a flagstaff for the display of the Union Jack, and finally a depot for a few hundred tons of coal brought from Bombay for the use of Hon. Company's ships of war. ('Hist. of the Indian Navy,' Low, 1877, i. 387).

The following list of monumental inscriptions in the British cemetery at Bassadore was kindly given me by LIEUT.-COL. F. B. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I., C.I.E., formerly British Resident in the Persian Gulf, and is in part based on a list made in 1909.

1. Sacred to the memory of MARY ANN MAILLARD, wife of Captain C. J. MAILLARD, of the H.C. Marine, who departed this life at Bassidore the 26th December 1823, aged 29 years, after a severe and lingering illness which she bore with exemplary resignation. She was an affectionate and faithful wife and esteemed by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

2. Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant W. E. ROGERS, late Commanding the Honourable Company's cruizer "Ternate," who departed this life the 20th February 1828, aged 30 years. Deeply regretted by his brother officers by whom this stone is erected as a mark of their esteem and respect for his public and private services.

3. Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant ALEX. FORD, I.N. late in command of H.C. schooner "Constance" who died the 17th December 1854 [or 1845] aged 28 years. Much regretted by his brother officers by whom this tablet is erected.

4. Sacred to the memory of JAS. ANDREWS purser's steward of the H.C. schooner "Constance" who died 28th May 1853, aged 24 years. This is erected by his shipmates as a tribute of respect to his memory.

5. Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Indian Navy, aged 31 years, who died on the 28th October 1856 while commanding the Honourable Company's schooner "Constance" then stationed in the Persian Gulf.

6. Sacred to the memory of RICHARD MARSH, sailmaker, H.M.S. "Auckland," who died August 1861, aged 33 years. Erected by his shipmates in token of their respect. [A copper plate was put up in 1906 by H.M.S. "Sphinx" as the carving was very worn].

7. Sacred to the memory of HENRY C. RAWLE, Indo-European Telegraph Department, who died on board H.M. steamer "Hugh Lindsay" B.M. [Bombay Marine] off Lingah August 16th 1865, aged 26 years.

8. Sacred to the Memory of T. MASON s . . . H.M.S. . . (rest illegible).

9. Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM HENRY KEITH BRUMBY, Asst. Surgeon, Lingah. Died 1st March 1912, aged 35.

10. This monument has been erected by the Government of India to the memory of those named and unnamed dead of the Royal Navy, Indian Navy and the other Government Services, who died while serving their country in the Persian Gulf, and whose remains lie buried here, lest the past be forgotten.

British Basidu, June, 1913.

(On reverse of monument).

MARY ANN MAILLARD, wife of Captain C. J. MAILLARD, of H.E.I.C.M., 1823.

Lieutenant ALEX. FORD, I.N., 1845.

Lieutenant WILLIAM JAMES CAMPBELL, I.N., 1856.

A.B. RICHARD MARSH, H.M.S. "Auckland," 1861.

H. C. RAWLE, I.E.T.D., 1865.

James Andrews, H.E.I.C.M.
Others whose names are obliterated.

The list given in No. 10 is by no means complete, and a very small amount of research discloses the following further names of officers who died at Bassadore and were doubtless buried there:

11. Captain Thomas Elwon, Indian Navy, commodore in the Persian Gulf, died at Bassadore 17 June 1835, and was "buried under the dining-table in the Commodore's House at Bassadore." (Low, *op. cit.*, ii., 70, 109).

12. Assistant Surgeon Lloyd Walker, Bombay Medical Establishment, d. 8 Sept., 1824.

13. Assistant Surgeon John Tod, Bombay Medical Establishment, d. 6 Nov., 1822.

14. Assistant Surgeon William Troup, Bombay Medical Establishment, d. 30 Nov., 1825.

H. Bullock,
Lieut.-Col.

FAMILY NAMES FROM OLD DOCUMENTS.

(See *ante* p. 82).

Seffrary (Suffolk, 1538-1544), E.C.P. 1030 (20).

Selas / Selous (Suffolk, 1538-1544) E.C.P. 1061 (14). E.C.P. 1069 (39).

(Place-name from Salehouse, in Norfolk?)

Selet (London, 1486-1515), E.C.P. 165 (42).

Selot (Norfolk, 15th century?), E.C.P. 1513 (3).

(Diminutives of Sell?)

Selgor (Devon, 1276-7), Chancery Criminal Inquisitions, 17 (6).

Seliffe (Wilts, 1547-1551), E.C.P., 1273 (75).

Selk (Wilts, 1397), Chancery Inquisitions, Miscellaneous, 265 (7), rental of Keevil.

(*Cf.* Old English *Seolca.*)

Selot. See Selet.

Selous. See Selas.

Sendy (Suffolk, 1544-7), E.C.P., 1101 (1).

(=Sandy, place-name?)

Serage (Bedford, 1547-1551), E.C.P., 1205 (11).

(*Cf.* Surridge?)

Serger (Dorset, 1544-7), E.C.P., 1102 (51).

(=maker of serges or of wax candles?)

Sertyn (Devon, 1475-1485), E.C.P., 53 (197).

(Form of Sartain?)

Sevegar *alias* Sugar (Somerset, 1555-8), E.C.P. 1468 (21).

Seyntle (Devon, 1555-8), E.C.P., 1454 (31).

(=St.-Lô?)

Shalerosse (Chester, 1538-1544), E.C.P., 1062 (31).

(Error for Shalcrosse?)

Shallocke (Lincoln, 1544-7), E.C.P., 1108 (5).

(Place-name from Challock in Kent?)

Shaptour (Devon, 1529-1532), E.C.P., 675 (37).

Shapter (Devon, 1844), Record of Old Westminsters.

(= tailor, from "shape"? *Cf.* Shapster.)

Shaturley (London, 1538-1544), E.C.P., 1072 (19).

(Place-name from Chatterley, Co. Stafford, or Satterleigh, Co. Devon?)

Shaye (Chester or Derby, 1533-8), E.C.P., 895 (27).

Shemyng (Kent, 1547-1551), E.C.P., 1265 (22).

(Hardly Manx at this date. *Cf.* Shimmin.)

Shether (Kent, 1538-1544), E.C.P., 898 (30).

(=sheath-maker?)

Shille (Suffolk, 1533-8), E.C.P., 895 (33).

(*Shill* is explained by 'N.E.D.' as meaning "shrill," and by Wright as "chill.")

Shimwell, London Directory, 1928.

(=Shemeld?)

Shragger (Essex, 1504-1515), E.C.P., 361 (66).

(To "shrag" trees is to lop them. See 'E.D.D.')

Shyston (Salop, 1538-1544), E.C.P., 1072 (1).

Siderfin / Suttrefyn (Somerset, 1538-1544), E.C.P. 1023 (68-69).

(Place-name = southern fen?)

Sigge (Gloucester, 1937), *Daily Telegraph.*

Sisdeners, Sydeners (Somerset, *cir.* 1923), P.R.O. Ancient Deeds, B. 9590.

(= sixpences. *Cf.* other surnames meaning sums of money.)

Skalpye (Suffolk, 1538-1544), E.C.P. 974 (37).

(Place-name from Scalby, Co. York?)

Skaltock (Salop, 1544-7), E.C.P., 1118 (35).

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XI

GRAVES OF EUROPEANS IN THE ARMENIAN CEMETERY AT ISFAHAN

By Lieut.-Colonel T. W. HAIG, C.M.G.

THE Armenian cemetery at Iṣfahān is an arid and waterless tract of desert land lying to the south of the city, between the Armenian suburb of New Julfa and the high hill known as the Kūh-i-Ṣuffah, and was granted to the community by Shāh 'Abbās the Great (1587–1629), who transported the colony of Armenians from Julfa on the Araxes to his capital and granted to them the tract of land on the southern bank of the Zāyandah Rūd, opposite to the city, where the suburb which they named after their old home in Armenia now stands. Here they have enjoyed, from the time of Shāh 'Abbās, various privileges, not uninterrupted by periods of oppression and persecution. They have been allowed to build churches, of which the suburb now contains twelve, including All Saints', the Cathedral Church of the extensive Armenian diocese of Persia and India, to practise their religion freely, and even to offend the ears of pious Muslims with the sound of church bells. As the only domiciled Christian community they have ever shown hospitality to foreign Christians visiting or living in Iṣfahān, have

publicly welcomed the envoys of Christian states, and have freely allowed foreigners the privilege of Christian burial in their cemetery, which even contains the graves of missionaries sent to Iṣfahān for the purpose of disturbing the unity of their ancient National Church. Englishmen, Swiss, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Russians, and Portuguese lie buried here, besides one Pole and one Greek, and there are some tombs without epitaphs which are undoubtedly those of foreigners. The dry climate of the Persian plateau has preserved the epitaphs so well that nearly all of them are as legible as when freshly cut.

The oldest foreign tomb is that of an Englishman, and bears the following inscription :—

I
Gulielmus Bell
Joan. F. Northumbri—
Apud Regem Abbas
Pro Angliâ Agiens [*sic*]
Año Dñi 1624 Aet. suae
33 mensis Feb. die 24
Ispahani defunctus.

Ad pium peregrinum :

Hexastichon

Vive domi sed vive Deo, sic sera Senectus
Colliget ad charos membra soluta patres.
Longinquis vitam dum conor quaerere regnis
Heu juvenem incautum mors inopina premit.
Sed Christum vivens colui, moriensque vocavi,
Et vixi quantum vixerat Ille. Sat est.

Translation

William Bell, son of John (Bell), a Northumbrian, Agent for England at the Court of Shāh ʿAbbās. Died at Iṣfahān February 24, A.D. 1624, in the 33rd year of his age.

To the pious pilgrim :

Hexastich

Roam not ; but live to God, so tardy Age
Shall gather to thy fathers thy remains.

I sought my livelihood in realms afar,
And death untimely punished my rash youth.
Christ loved I living, dying invoked His name:
My years have equalled His. It is enough.

II

Near this grave, on the southern side of the cemetery, is the grave of another Englishman, bearing nothing but the name of the deceased, as follows:—

WILLI
MWEAL
E.

III

In the same neighbourhood is the grave of a third Englishman, bearing a much more elaborate inscription:—

Memento mori

Hic iacet insignis Doctor R^{dus} Edvardus Pagett, Anglus,
SS^{ae} Trinitatis Collegii apud Cantabrigiam Socius.
Theologus et mathematicus lustrabat orbem ter^{ram}
Ut divina cognosceret et mundana;
Sed, mundum vere reputans ut punctum,
Extendebat lineas ultra tempus
Ut pulchrum ex aeternitate circulum formaret.
Tandem quinquagenarius ultimo puncto vitam clausit,
In patriam per terram redeuntem sistebat Mors;
Obiit enim Spahani die 21 Janu^{ii} A^{o} 170$\frac{3}{5}$ sec^{dum} styl. vet.

Abi viator et ab insigni Doctore
Disce in tempore aeternitatem.

Translation

Remember death

Here lies the famous Doctor, the Reverend Edward Pagett, an Englishman, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. A theologian and a mathematician, he reviewed the earth that he might acquire a knowledge of matters divine and mundane, but regarding the world, indeed, but as a point, he produced his lines beyond time that he might describe a fair circle from eternity. At length, at the age of 50, he closed his life with

its last point, and death fixed him as he was returning homeward overland; for he died at Iṣfahān Jan. 21, $170\frac{2}{3}$ O.S.

Depart, traveller, and from the famous Doctor learn, in time, to understand eternity.

I much regret that I have access to no books of reference likely to thrown any light on the history of these three Englishmen. The records of the East India Company would probably yield some information and of Dr. Pagett, who was a Doctor of Divinity and a Fellow of his College, and bore a well-known English name, something might be learnt from the archives of Trinity College and possibly from family histories. He was possibly a Nonjuror, seeking in travel a means of escape from English politics.

Near these graves are three bearing French epitaphs, as follows:—

IV

Ci gît
Louis
Rouper
Lorain
Orfèvre
Décédé
L'[an] 1673.

Translation

Here lies Louis Rouper, a Lorrainer. Goldsmith. Died in 1673.

V

Cy gît
Michel
Bourri
Suisse
Décédé
L'an
1673.

Translation

Here lies Michel Bourri, a Swiss. Died in 1673.

VI

Cy gît
Rodolfe

Translation

Here lies Rodolfe.

Of this last tomb, with its simple epitaph, more is known than of the others. Jean Chardin says in his *Travels*[1]: "Parmi ces tombeaux il y en a un d'un Horloger nommé Rodolphe, Allemand [*sic*], Protestant, qu'on peut dire qui soufrit le Martyre, sous le règne de Sefi premier (1629–1642); car quoiqu'on le fit mourir parce qu'il avoit tué un homme en se défendant, le Roi ne laissa pas de lui faire offrir avec tant d'empressement durant un si long-tems la vie, et toute sorte de biens et d'honneurs, s'il vouloit se faire Mahometan, qu'on ne lui peut refuser le glorieux titre de Martyr. Les Arméniens vont tous les jours à son sepulcre brûler de l'encens et des bougies, casser des pots et jetter le sort. Ils sont assez superstitieux pour croire que si quelqu'un attaqué de fièvres casse le pot dans lequel il a coutume de boire sur la fosse d'un homme mis à mort injustement, il guerira peu après, et ils ne doutent pas que cet Allemand [*sic*] n'ait été traité ainsi, puisque celui qu'il avoit tué l'attaquoit le sabre à la main, pour lui ôter la vie. Ces gens jettent le sort, en laissant tomber cinq petits cailloux sur la fosse, et s'ils tombent rangez en croix, c'est un bon augure. Ils croïent que le merite du Martyr, ou de tout autre saint personnage sur la fosse duquel ils cherchent à s'éclaircir de leurs doutes les y fait parvenir et les tirent de la peine où ils se trouvent."

Armenians no longer assemble at Rodolfe's tomb, and divination by the method described by Chardin is no longer practised, for the tombstone has subsided unevenly,

[1] Ed. 1711, vol. viii, p. 235. But Chardin is mistaken in making Rodolfe a German. He was a Swiss.

and the surface is so far from level that pebbles dropped on to it roll on to the ground.

Near these graves a Frenchman lies buried,

VII

Hic iacet
D. Marcus Xav^{r}
De Marez Gall^{s}
Obiit 31 Maii
1673.

Translation

Here lies Monsieur Marc Xavier de Marez, a Frenchman. Died May 31, 1673.

Other old graves of Europeans in this part of the cemetery are those of Dutchmen, mostly members of the Dutch East India Company. The spelling of the various Dutch epitaphs, untrammelled as it is by uniformity, has been preserved.

VIII

Hier leyt begraven Huybert Buckens in syn Leven Asst. wegens de N^{tse} Oost-Indische Comp^{e} en Diamant Slyper in Dienst van de Coninck van Persien. Obyt den 25^{en} December, A^{o} 1658.

Translation

Here lies buried Hubert Buckens, in his life Assistant in the Dutch East India Company and diamond cutter in the service of the King of Persia. Died December 25, 1658.

This is the earliest Dutch epitaph in the cemetery, although the Dutch Company was established in Persia in 1623.

IX

Hier legt begraven
Willem Lok in syn Leven
Onderkoopman der Neder-
-lantsche Oostindische
Comp^{e}. Sterlt den 12^{en}
January, A^{o} 1663.

Translation

Here lies buried William Lok, in his life a junior merchant of the Dutch East India Company. Died January 12, 1663.

X

Hic iacet
D. Jacobus
Kemel Hol-
-land^{s} Obi-
-it 8 Jann^{i}
1670.

Translation

Here lies Mijnheer James (or Jacob) Kemel, a Dutchman. Died January 8, 1670.

XI

Hier leyt begraven Frederick
Bouduwyns in syn Leven Onder-
-coopm^{n} wegens de N^{ese} Oost-Indise
Comp^{e} Obyt den 17^{en} January
A° 1673.

Translation

Here lies buried Frederick Bouduwyns, in his life a junior merchant in the Dutch East India Company. Died January 17, 1673.

XII

Hier leyt begraven Georgh [*sic*] Wilmson
in syn Leven Coopman en Hooft wegens
D N^{tse} Oost-Indise Comp^{e} deses Compt^{rs} Spahan
Obyt 6^{en} Maart
A° 1675.

Translation

Here lies buried George Wilmson, in his life merchant and superintendent in the Dutch East India Company, in the factory at Iṣfahān. Died March 6, 1675.

XIII

Hier leyd begraven Fran-
-çois Castelijn de Jonge. Obyt 12da
Januā A° 1697 Oud 7 Maend.

Translation

Here lies buried François Castelijn the younger. Died January 12, 1697 O.S.

This is evidently the son of the lady buried in the next grave, for he is described as "the younger" and no official designation follows his name, whereas the husband of Sara Jacoba held a high position in the Dutch Company.

XIV

Hier leÿt begraeven Sara Jacoba Six
van Chandelier Vrouwe van François Castelijn
Oppercoopman en Opperhooft wegens de Nederl:
Oost Indise Comp. tot Spahan. Obijt 9^{en} Meij A^{o} 1703.

Translation

Here lies buried Sara Jacoba Six (?) van Chandelier, wife of François Castelijn, senior merchant and senior superintendent in the Dutch East India Company at Isfahan. Died May 9, 1703.

On either side of this epitaph is an armorial achievement, the charges on which are fairly distinct, though, unfortunately, the tinctures cannot be determined, as the usual means of distinguishing them has not been adopted. The following is the achievement on the dexter side of the epitaph, the tinctures being necessarily left blank: —— two bars enhanced —— over all a triangle voided —— apex in chief, and in base, within the triangle, an estoile of eight points ——. Crest, a torch —— inflamed ——, between two wings elevated and addorsed ——. These are, perhaps, the arms of the Dutch East India Company, with which I am not acquainted. On the sinister side of the epitaph is the following achievement: Party per pale, dexter, gules (?) three eagles displayed argent (?); sinister, party per fess, in chief —— a cross —— corded, and in base gules(?) three lozenges ermine(?).

François de Castelijn was probably a scion of the house of de Chastillon (Châtillon-sur-Marne), which had branches

in the Netherlands. The arms *gules, three eagles displayed, argent* are attributed by Papworth and Morant to a family of the name of Caston, probably derived from the same source The arms *gules, three lozenges in fess, ermine* belong to a family called, by the same authority, Chastlion or Chastyon, an evident corruption of Chastillon. In the coat cut on this tombstone the lozenges are not arranged in fess but in the ordinary manner, two and one, but this may be a mistake of the local stonemason, for the stone was certainly cut in Iṣfahān, or either the coat cut on the stone or that given by Papworth and Morant may be a variant, borne by a cadet, of the original coat.

The history of this house has been written by André du Chesne, the title of the book being *Histoire de la Maison de Chastillon sur Marne, avec les Généalogies et Armes des illustres Familles de France et des Pays bas, par Andr. du Chesne.* Paris, 1621.

XV

Hier legt begraven
Den A. Heer Mattheus Luup-ur
in zyne Leven Ondercoopman
en Opperhoovd in der Nederlandsche
godr Ageende Oost Ind. Comp
ten Comptoire Ispahan
Obiit den 12 Novemb. 1730.

Translation

Here lies buried Heer Mattheus Luup-ur, in his life junior merchant and senior superintendent in the Dutch —— agency, East India Company, in the Iṣfahān factory. Died November 12, 1730.

The epitaph is not clearly legible, not because it has been defaced, but because it has been cut in an extremely ornamental text hand, with many flourishes, probably by a mason who did not understand what he was cutting and worked from a copy which he did not faithfully reproduce.

Four Russians are buried in this part of the cemetery, two of whom were connected with an embassy, while the third was apparently a merchant or a traveler, and the fourth, an aide-de-camp to a Russian commander-in-chief, probably visited Isfahān in an official capacity. The epitaphs, which are cut in Slavonic characters, were extremely difficult to decipher owing to the manner in which space has been economized by amalgamating letters and by cutting some letters within others. The chief peculiarity of the spelling is the substitution of ѳ for ф, an error which I have not thought it necessary to preserve in the transcriptions. For the decipherment and translation of these epitaphs, and of the Polish epitaph which follows them, I am indebted to the great courtesy of Captain André Andreivich Balakin, of the Russian Army, at present Staff Officer to the Brigade of Persian Cossacks at Iṣfahān.

XVI

Лѣто 71
95То М
яца Фе
враля
въ 10 вол
ею Бож-
-ею пр-
-ѣстав-
-ися ра-
-бъ Бож-
-ій Бори-
-съ Да-
-ниловъ
будучи-
-с посланникомъ Констянтиномъ
Христофоровъ человѣкъ его
камень пожилъ посланниковъ
Елизар Родіоновъ Порщокинъ

Translation

On February 10, A.M. 7195 (A.D. 1686) there departed this life, by the will of God, the servant of God, Boris Damloff, who was with the Ambassador, Constantine Christophoroff by name. This stone was placed here by the Ambassador's man, Elzar Rodionoff Porshchokin.

The last four lines of the epitaph are cut round the edge of the stone.

XVII

Лѣто 7195
мѣ
то мѣсяца
Мая бъ
5 преста-
-вися рабъ
Божій Вел-
-ихiесъ Госуда-
-рей прик-
-азу подъ
ячiй Дим-
-итрiй Осод-
оровъ Ш-
-устовъ
будучи-
-сь Послан-
-никомъ
Константиномъ
Христофоровымъ

Translation

On May 5, A.M. 7195 (A.D. 1686) there departed this life the servant of God, the employé of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Great Lords, Demetrius (son of) Theodore Shustoff, who was with the Ambassador Constantine Christophoroff.

XVIII

Лѣта 7204 году
мѣсяца Фев-
-раля въ

6 день пр-
-ставп-
-ся рабъ
Божій М-
-яхайло
Игнатье-
-въ сынъ Ш-
-еянпк-
-овъ

Translation

On February 6, A.M. 7204 (A.D. 1695) the servant of God, Michael (son of) Ignatius, son of Telyanikoff, departed this life.

XIX

Серюсского
Господина Гев-
-рала ап Шеф-
-ть и Ковале-
-ра Васпья
Яковлевпч-
-а Левашова
флигель Адъю-
-тантъ сво Ерo-
-фси Яковл-
-евъ сынъ
Левашовъ
погребен
насемъ ме-
-сте 1732 г-
-оду Февр-
-аля 4 дня

Translation

Erophei Yakovleff, son of Levashoff, Aide-de-camp to Vasilie Yakovlevich Levashoff, Knight, General-in-Chief of the (forces of the) Lord of all the Russias, is buried in this place, February 4, A.D. 1732.

As General Levashoff and his Aide-de-camp had the same surname and the same patronymic it is possible that they were brothers.

The next tomb is that of the only Pole buried in the cemetery and bears epitaphs in Russian and Polish.

XX

Лѣта 7195 Дека-
-бри нощю 26 числа по-
-лею Божею преставися
въ Спогани Посланникъ Коро-
-левскаго Величества
Полскаго Феодоръ
Мирановичъ

Lezy tu cr-
-zesznik Th-
-eodor Mi-
-ranowicz Po-
-si$_a$nnik Krula
Ie. M̃. Polskiego
Decembra 26,
1686.

Translation

(Russian) Theodore Miranovich, Ambassador of His Royal Polish Majesty, departed this life, by God's will, on the night of December 26, A.M. 7195 (A.D. 1686), at Iṣfahān.

(Polish) Here lies a sinner, Theodore Miranowicz, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Poland, December 26, 1686.

In the next grave lies buried a Greek of Constantinople, whose tombstone bears the following epitaph in uncial letters.

XXI

ΕΝΘΑ
ΔΕΚΉ
ΤΕΟΔ
ΘΛΟΣ
ΤѲΘΕΟ
ΥΙΟΑΝ
Α'ΚΗΣΘ
ΗΜΗΑΝ

ϑΕΚΤΗ
ΣΒΑΣΗ
ΛΕΒΟΥ
ΣΗΤΟΝ
ΠΟ'ΛΕΟ
ΝΚΟΝΣ
ΤΑΝΤΙ
ΝΟΎΠ
ΟΛΙΣ

The spelling of the Greek is atrocious, and the grammar is worse. I am unable to reconstruct the whole of the epitaph, and the following attempt is as far as I can go. —

Ἐνθάδε κῆται ὁ δοῦλος τοῦ Θεοῦ Ἰοαννακὴς Θημηανοῦ ἐκ τῆς βασιλεβούση (ς?) τῆς πολέως Κονσταντινοπολέως. Perhaps *τῶν πολέων* may be substituted for *τῆς πολέως*.

Translation

Here lies the servant of God, Ioannakis son of Thimianos, of the Royal . . . (?) of the city (or cities) of Constantinople.

In this part of the cemetery there are no other old tombs bearing epitaphs in European languages. Other tombs of Europeans here are all modern and of no interest. There is, however, another large group of tombs of Europeans and other foreigners, near the north-eastern corner of the cemetery. The earliest of these is that of a French physician.

XXII

Hic iacet
Johannes
Malom Natio-
-ne Gallus Relli-
-gione Romanus
Professione Med-
-icus. Obiit aetatis
suae 40 Anno Do. [*sic*]
1646.

Translation

Here lies John Malom, a Frenchman by nation, a Roman by religion, and a physician by profession. Died in the 40th year of his age, A.D. 1646.

The next grave is that of a French youth.

XXIII

Orate pro eo.
Hic iacet
Carolus Du-
-voyer natiõe
Gallus Religi-
-one Romanꝰ ob-
-iit Añ̃o Dñi 1649
Aet. 18.

Quo me fata trahunt? Iterum mors visere caros
Haud sinit, at plenos hic rapit ante dies.
Heu cœptis adversa meo quid funere tentas?
Num miserum his terris reddere forte cupis?
Falleris; ah dulcem capiunt hic membra quietem
Meque Deo cœlum mente reduce beat.
Mors inimica viae patriis me tollere regnis
Dum putat, optatis reddit amica locis.

Translation

Pray for him. Here lies Charles Duvoyer, a Frenchman by nation, a Roman by religion. Died A.D. 1649, aged 18.

Hard fate! Cruel death, forbidding me again
To see my dear ones, cutting short my youth
In envy! What then wouldst thou with my corpse?
Canst thou commit me wholly to this earth?
Vain hope! For here my limbs find grateful ease
And through heaven's gate my soul returns to God.
Death, the foe, bars my way to earthly home,
Death, the friend, leads me where I fain would be.

The next two graves are those of two men, probably either brothers or father and son, bearing the strange name of Pantaleo (Pantaleone), whose nationality is not

mentioned. In order not to separate them I have inserted the second epitaph out of its proper chronological order.

XXIV

Hic iacet hon-
-orabilis homo
Nicolaus Pant-
-aleo Catholic^{s}
Obiit 25 aetatis
suae die 23 Maii
1659.

Translation

Here lies an honourable man, Nicolas Pantaleone, a Catholic. Died May 23, 1659, in the 25th year of his age.

XXV

Hic ia-
-cet H.
Marc^{s}
Panta-
-leo Ca-
-tholi-
-c^{s} Obiit
ix Aug.
Anno M
DCLXII

Translation

Here lies an honourable (man), Marcus Pantaleone, a Catholic. Died August 9, 1672.

Next comes a tomb with a very brief epitaph.

XXVI

Janne
de
Roye
1659.

The next grave in chronological order is that of a priest of the Society of Jesus. The Portuguese Augustinians

were the first Western order to arrive in Iṣfahān, Antonio de Govea, of this order, having been sent as an ambassador to Shāh 'Abbās the Great, in 1598, by Aleixas de Menesez, Archbishop of Goa. They were followed by the Carmelites, who came as ambassadors, in 1604, from Pope Clement VIII to the same Shāh. They were followed by the Capuchins. These three orders were lodged in the city, but the Jesuits, who came later as missionaries, never succeeded in obtaining this privilege, and were established in Julfa.

XXVII

Hic iacet P.
Alexander
de Rhodes
Gall^{s} Sacer-
-dos Religios^{s}
e Societate
Jesu, Missiona-
-ri^{s} Ap̄licus qui
post longos
pro Xr̄o variis
in missionib^{s} oriē-
-tis exātlatos
labores per an-
-nos 40 prim^{s} hic
e socijs pie obi-
-it die 5 Nov. an-
-no Salutis 1660
aetatis suae 68
I. H. S.

Translation

Here lies Father Alexander de Rhodes, a Frenchman, a priest and a religious of the Society of Jesus, an apostolical missionary who, after labouring long for Christ, during a period of forty years, in various missions in the East, was the first of his companions to die here, and died piously on November 5, in the year of salvation 1660, and of his age the 68th.

Next in time comes the grave of another Frenchman.

XXVIII

Hic iacet
Michael Mesbrun Gall^s
Catholicus
29 Novem. 1660.

Multimodis fortuna modis mea tempora rexit,
Natus eram dives, pelago mercator amisi;
Plurima post opifex, addictus quaerere victum,
Persidis ingressu forsan sors sorte curebat
Qua rursus mutauer opem mors attulit, aura
Sic paleas agitat, donec cessante quiescant.

Translation

Here lies Michael Mesbrun, a Frenchman and a Catholic. November 29, 1660.

Fortune in fickle mood did guide my lot,
Dowered me with wealth, which the sea bore away.
Later, a craftsman, doomed to seek my bread,
I came to Persia's shore in evil hour;
For, as I strove my fortunes to restore,
Death cut me off. Thus are we mortals whirled
Like chaff before the wind, which falls at length,
Leaving us, as it dies, in peace, at rest.

The next tomb is that of a Capuchin. The Capuchins were highly favoured at Iṣfahān when the Ṣafavī dynasty flourished. The Carmelites and the Augustinians were accommodated in the city in houses belonging to the Shāh, and Shāh Ṣafī (1629–42) made a similar offer to the Capuchins when they came to Persia early in his reign, with letters of recommendation from the King of France and his minister, Cardinal Richelieu, but Father Joseph, the leader of the mission, preferred to build, at the expense of the Order, a house which should be its own property, and was permitted to do so. The establishment included a church and rooms for the monks.

XXIX

Hic iacet R. Pater
Valentin[s] Dangers
Capucin. Missionis 33
Aetatis 66 Obiit 5 Novemb. 1665.

Translation

Here lies the Reverend Father Valentine Dangers, for thirty-three years a member of the Capuchin Mission: died November 5, 1665, in the 66th year of his age.

There are three graves of members of a French family named Muzen, the first of which bears the following epitaph:—

XXX

Cy gît
M. Claude Muzen
Catholique
François de nation
1668.

Translation

Here lies Monsieur Claude Muzen, a Catholic, a Frenchman by nation. 1668.

XXXI

Cy gît Marguerite Muzen
Qui fut fille et femme d'estranger
Qui est sortie au plus beau de son âge,
Qui fut fille de Claude et femme de Granger,
Qui eut après sa vie cette tombe en partage.
Déc. le 15 May, 1680.

Translation

Here lies Marguerite Muzen, who was the daughter of a foreigner and the wife of a foreigner, who departed from this life in the prime of her life, who was the daughter of Claude and the wife of Granger, and who had, after her death, this tomb in portionment. Died May 15, 1680.

From this epitaph it would appear that Marguerite Muzen's mother was an Armenian, a native of Persia, who

married a foreigner, the Frenchman, Claude Muzen, and whose daughter by him, Marguerite, married another foreigner, named Granger.

The third tomb of this family is that of an infant, probably the daughter of Claude Muzen

XXXII

✠

Cy gît
Innocence
Muzen

Translation

Here lies Innocence Muzen.

A French family named de l'Estoile seems to have been domiciled in Iṣfahān in the latter half of the seventeenth century and, from the dates of their epitaphs, to have remained in Persia for many years.

XXXIII

Hic iacet honorabilis homo Isac [*sic*] Boutet de l'Estoile cunctis benefic[s] hospitalitate Celeberrim[s] Catolic[s] natione Gall[s]. Obiit aetatis suae 76 anno 1667 Julhi 28.

Translation

Here lies an honourable man, Isaac Boutet de l'Estoile, generous in his hospitality to all, a noted Catholic, a Frenchman by nation. Died, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, July 28, 1667.

The following epitaph is probably that of the wife of Isaac Boutet de l'Estoile.

XXXIV

Hic iacet
Maria
de
l'Estoile
obiit
1655

Translation

Here lies Maria de l'Estoile. Died 1655.

The next may be that of a second wife, or more probably a daughter, of Isaac.

XXXV
Hic iacet
Maria de
l'Estoile
Obiit 2 Xber
1668.

Translation

Here lies Maria de l'Estoile. Died December 2, 1668.

The following six epitaphs are evidently those of the children of Isaac Boutet de l'Estoile.

XXXVI
Marcus
de
l'Estoile
[No date.]

XXXVII
Laurens
de
l'Estoile
[No date.]

XXXVIII
Alexãdre
de l'Estoile
1666

XXXIX
Hic ia-
-cet Ca-
-terine
de l'Es-
-toille [*sic*]
Obiit 2 X̃ber, 1671.

Translation

Here lies Catherine de l'Estoile. Died December 2, 1671.

XL

✠

Louis Guilherme
de l'Étoille [*sic*]
Décédé le
16 Juin, 1701

Translation

Louis Guilherme de l'Étoile. Died June 16, 1701.

XLI

Hic iacet D.
Andre
de l'Étoi-
-le Fide Cat-
-hol. xxi Dec.
1745. Requi-
-esc^{t} in pace.

Translation

Here lies Monsieur André de l'Etoile, in faith a Catholic. December 21, 1745. May he rest in peace.

The next tomb is that of another Frenchman.

XLII

Cy gît
M. Jean Bernard
Catholique
François de
nation. 1671.

Translation

Here lies Monsieur Jean Bernard, a Catholic, a Frenchman by nation. 1671.

In the next two graves are buried a Portuguese and his wife.

XLIII

Hic iacet
D. Manuel Rodr-
iguez Lusitan[a]
Catholi[a]. Obiit
14 Janu. 1673.

Translation

Here lies Dom Manuel Rodriguez, a Portuguese and a Catholic. Died January 14, 1673.

XLIV

✠

Hic
iacet
Ignatia Cath. uxor Manuelis
Rodriguez
Obi. 28 Jul. 1681.

Translation

Here lies Ignatia Catherine (or perhaps "a Catholic"), wife of Manuel Rodriguez. Died July 28, 1681.

Another Jesuit, bearing the same name as the heroic Belgian Cardinal, is buried in this neighbourhood.

XLV

Hic iacet
R. P. Cl. I. C. Mercier, e Soc. Jes.
Ob. An. D. 1674
Aet. 31.

Translation

Here lies the Reverend Father, the Cleric, J. C. Mercier, of the Society of Jesus. Died A.D. 1674, aged 31.

The next epitaph is extremely ill-cut by an ignorant mason, and ill-spelt, and much of it is illegible. Letters which are indecipherable are marked with asterisks.

XLVI

Patris Da-
-nionis Po-
-mmare * *
-aris c * er
ch heo ini co-
-rpus in hac p-
* * ea iacet.
Obiit anno 1661.

Translation

The body of Father Danio Pommare * * * lies in this * * * Died in 1661.

The letters *ini* are perhaps the termination of *Capucini*, but, if so, the rest of the word is extraordinarily corrupt.

The next epitaph was not quite so illegible, but was not easy to decipher. Its latinity is corrupt, but its meaning is clear.

XLVII

Hic iacet
Io. Bapt.
Casmon
Mis. Apos.
qui cum
vix Spah.
usque pe-
-rvenisset
cum D. D.
Piquet
Babil. Epō.
obiit an.
1682
D. Piquet
ob. Hama-
-dani 26
Aug. 1685.

Translation

Here lies John Baptist Casmon, an apostolic missionary, who, when he had hardly reached Isfahān with Monseigneur

D. Piquet, Bishop of Babylon, died in 1682. Monseigneur Piquet died at Hamadan, August 26, 1685.

The Latin Bishop of Babylon was a suffragan of the Bishop in Isfahān. Chardin, in his description of Iṣfahān, tells the following story of another Bishop of Babylon: "Et puis on rencontre deux grandes galleries, vis-à-vis desquelles est une maison que les Europeans appellent par dérision l'Evêché, parce qu'elle a apartenu ces années passées à un Evêque de Babylone, suffragant à l'Evêché d'Ispahan, qui y a demeuré quelque tems. C'étoit un Carme François, nommé Monseigneur Bernard, qui après avoir demeuré quelque tems en cette ville sans trouver de quoi occuper un Evêque, se retira et retourna en France, laissant la maison en bon état, l'église, la bibliothèque, les ornemens, et l'argenterie. Etant à Paris, il vendit tout cela à un orfèvre, qui le fit revendre par les Hollandois l'an 1669. On vendit la maison cinq mille francs, l'argenterie deux-mille, le reste fut partie renvoié, partie dissipé."

The next tomb, in point of time, to that of Father Casmon is that of a child.

XLVIII

Hic iacet Maria Robin.
In coelum abiit 20 Oct. An. 1683
Aet. 3.
Sic
Consummata brevi complevit tempo-
-ra multa.

Translation

Here lies Mary Robin, who went to heaven October 20, 1683, aged three. Thus, in a short time she lived much.

Next comes the tomb of a Swiss clockmaker, bearing a name sufficiently well known.

XLIX

Hic iacet insig-
-nis Dñs Jacob Ro-
-usseau Genevens-
-is horologior-
-um faber vixit
annos 74 Spahani
48. Obiit 29 Mar-
-tii, 1753.

Translation

Here lies the famous Monsieur Jacob (or Jacques) Rousseau, of Geneva, a clockmaker. He lived for 74 years, 48 at Iṣfahān. Died March 29, 1753.

The art of making clocks and watches was, as Chardin says, unknown to the Persians, but the Shāh employed, in his time, a few European clock- and watchmakers.

After the downfall of the Ṣafavī dynasty the glory of Iṣfahān faded. Christians and foreigners no longer enjoyed the favour and protection of comparatively enlightened sovereigns, and the city ceased to be a desirable place of residence for them. M. Rousseau, however, long outlived the dynasty at Iṣfahān, but the next European epitaph, in point of time, bears a date nearly a century later than his.

L

☧

Ci gît Xavier Hommair Hell
Français, mort à Hispahan
1848, Août 18.

Translation

Here lies Xavier Hommair Hell, a Frenchman. Died at Iṣfahān, August 18, 1848.

The next epitaph of interest is that of an Armenian who may, however, be regarded as a foreigner, for he came from abroad as a missionary.

LI

(Armenian epitaph.)
Ci gît
Le R. D. J. Derderian
qui renouvela
et fit prospérer
la mission
catholique
abandonnée
depuis longtemps.
Après
24 ans
de travaux apostoliques
il mourut
en odeur de sainteté
le 27 Sept. 1852.

Translation

Here lies the Reverend D. J. Tertorian, who restored and made to flourish the Catholic mission, long abandoned. After twenty-four years of apostolic labours he died in the odour of sanctity September 27, 1852.

There are a few other graves of foreign Christians, not Europeans, but in obedience to the Western Church. One is that of a Georgian lady.

LII

Hic iacet
Christiana
Virgo
Sara nomine
natione
Georgiana
fide
Catholica
quae cum
per multos
annos
pietate

toti populo
praeluxisset
ad Eum
quem toto
corde
dilexerat
avolavit,
xxiii Jan.
An° Domini
MDCCIV.

Translation

Here lies a Christian virgin named Sara, a Georgian by nation and a Catholic by religion, who, after she had for many years borne the light of piety before the whole people, on January 23, A.D. 1704, took flight to Him whom she had loved with her whole heart.

There are several graves of Chaldæan Christians of the Roman obedience.

LIII
Hic iacet
Dominicus
Babilonens-
-is religione
Romanus pr-
-ofessione me-
-rcator. Obit
Anno D. 1639.

Translation

Here lies Dominic, a Babylonian, by religion a Roman and by profession a merchant. Died A.D. 1639.

LIV
Hic iacet
Ebrahim
Babilonen
1649

Translation

Here lies Ebrahim, a Babylonian, 1649.

LV

Hic iacet
matrona
Babilonensis
Christiana Ro.
nomine Lucia
Obiit 18 Jan. 1659.

Translation

Here lies a Babylonian matron, a Roman Christian, named Lucia. Died January 18, 1659.

There are three graves of a family named Ioverida, perhaps of a husband and wife and their son, probably Chaldæans.

LVI

Hic iacet
Abdallah
Ioverida Re-
ligione Ca-
-tholicus.
Obiit xvii Jan.
Anno 1664.

Translation

Here lies ʿAbdallah Ioverida, a Catholic by religion, died January 17, 1664.

LVII

Hic iacet An-
-na Ioverida
religione Ca-
-tholica quae
obiit xxi Dec.
anno 1663.

Translation

Here lies Anna Ioverida, by religion a Catholic, who died December 21, 1663.

LVIII

Hic
iacet
Georgi^{s}
Ioveri-
-da Ca-
-thol^{s}
obiit
1681.

Translation

Here lies George Iovorida, a Catholic, died 1681.

LIX

Hic iacet
Pericã
Religiõ
Cathol^{s}
Obiit
9 Maii
1666

Translation

Here lies Perican, a Catholic by religion. Died May 9, 1666.

The next epitaph is that of a Chaldæan lady who was evidently, by her name, married to a Spaniard or a Portuguese.

LX

Hic iacet Signora Maria Gomez
natione Babiloniensis religione
Romana. Plenis annis 77 obiit
27 Augusti, 1664.

Translation

Here lies Signora Maria Gomez, a Babylonian by nation, a Roman by religion. Died, at the full age of 77, Aug. 27, 1664.

The lady buried in the next tomb was probably a Chaldæan married to an Armenian.

LXI

Hic iacet
Dª Clara
Varen D'
Niersi con-
-sors. Ob. 2°
Julii 1737
ætn sue 40.

Translation

Here lies Mme. Clara Varen, wife of M. Nersos. Died July 2, 1737, in the 40th year of her age.

The last tombs to be noticed are three of a family of Christian Arabs, bearing the name of Sa'id. Chardin mentions the interpreter of the Dutch East India Company, buried in the first of the three graves, as an Arab who had lived long in Europe and had a great talent for languages, though he did not understand English

LXII

Hic iacet

Dñs. David Sahid olim Regis Galliæ per
6 an. postea Soc. Hollandicæ per 34 anª
linguarum interpres peritissimª ac religio[ne]
Catholª zelo clarissimª. Ob. 10 Dec. An. 1684 æt. 72.

Translation

Here lies M. David Sa'id, formerly for six years in the service of the King of France and afterwards for thirty-four in that of the Dutch Company as a most skilled interpreter of tongues, and distinguished by his zeal for the Catholic religion. Died December 10, 1684, aged 72.

LXIII

(Armenian inscription.)

Hic
iacet Dom.
Helena Sa-
-hid ob-
1730, 16 Nov.

Translation

Here lies the lady Helena Sa'id. Died November 16, 1730.

LXIV

Simon
Said
Catholic.
(No date.)

"Burials and Memorials of the British in Persia" by Denis Wright from the journal *Iran* published by the British Institute of Persian Studies
Volume 36, (1998) pp. 165-173
Volume 37, (1999), pp. 173-174
Volume 39, (2001), pp. 293-298

BURIALS AND MEMORIALS OF THE BRITISH IN PERSIA

By Denis Wright
Former President of the British Institute of Persian Studies

Memorials and graves of the British in churches and cemeteries in many parts of Persia are a reminder of Britain's historical links and manifold interests there—commercial, political, strategic, evangelical—over the past three and a half centuries. During much of that time disease was rife and medical care inadequate so that many died tragically young, among them babies and infants whose sad story is epitomised in the three Murdoch Smith headstones in the churchyard of Tehran's Armenian church of SS. Thadeus and Bartholomew.

Until late in the nineteenth century, the British and others of Christian faith who died in Persia were, when possible, buried in one or other of the cemeteries of the ancient Armenian communities settled in Qazvin, Isfahan, Bushire, Shiraz, Tehran and Tabriz. By the 1880s, faced with a growing Christian community in Tehran, the American Protestant Mission there took the lead in searching for a separate burial ground for these expatriates and in 1884, in conjunction with the Armenian Evangelical Church, bought from Mirza ᶜAli Khan, Amin al-Dawla, 6,000 *zar*s of land at Akbarabad, then a hamlet about two miles south-west of Tehran. Subsequent purchases in 1888 and 1904 of adjacent land provided Tehran's Protestant community with some 13,000 sq. m. for their cemetery. Some years later small Christian cemeteries under the care of the Church Missionary Society (C.M.S.) of London were established in Isfahan, Kerman, Shiraz and Yazd while American missionaries established one at Hamadan.

Among the earliest recorded British deaths in Persia are those of Sir Robert Sherley and Sir Dodmore Cotton who, after visiting Shah ᶜAbbas at Ashraf on the Caspian, died within a few days of each other in July 1627 in Qazvin. According to their fellow traveller, Sir Thomas Herbert, Sir Robert was buried "under the threshold of his door without much noise or other ceremony", while Sir Dodmore, ambassador of Charles I, was buried in the Armenian cemetery where Armenian priests and people "very civilly assisted the Ceremony . . . his Coffin was covered with a crimson Satten-quilt lined with purple Taffata; upon his Coffin were laid his Bible, Sword and Hat".[1] No memorials survive.

Below, beginning with Isfahan, I give such information as I have gleaned from a variety of sources about burials and memorials of those British who died in Persia. My information is far from complete and some of the graves and memorials I mention may no longer exist. For lack of information I say nothing about the Roman Catholic cemetery in Tehran where British were also buried, possibly also in other Catholic cemeteries elsewhere.

ISFAHAN

Isfahan became the capital of Safavid Persia in 1598. In 1617 the East India Co. (E.I.C.) opened a "factory" there. When in 1786 Tehran became the Qajar capital, Isfahan was for much of the nineteenth century an important staging post for travellers from Britain and India on the road from Bushire to Tehran and Tabriz. Some of them died there, as did members of the Indo-European Telegraph Department and C.M.S. families stationed in Isfahan.

The earliest known British graves in Persia are in the Armenian cemetery of New Julfa, the Armenian suburb established by Shah Abbas at the beginning of the seventeenth century. During the nineteenth century, a number of British were also buried within the precincts of the Armenian All Saviours' Cathedral. In the twentieth century, the C.M.S. established a small Protestant cemetery on the Tehran road outside the town.

The New Julfa cemetery[2] (*Pl. XVII*)

The two earliest graves, their headstones inscribed in Latin, are those of:

William Bell, d. 24.2.1624, aged 33. E.I.C. factor in Isfahan. He came to Persia in 1616 with the sailing vessel *James* carrying the E.I.C.'s first trial shipment of goods, and was the first ashore at Jask where they anchored. According to E.I.C. records, Bell died "after a seven nights sore visitation with a burning fever" and his funeral was attended by "Hollanders and such Franks as were resident, but likewise with Cogiah Nazer and other the principal of the Armenians, with all their churchmen . . . and at least 5000 Julfalines and other Xpians".[3]

Dr. the Rev. Edward Paget, d. 21.1.1703, aged 50 on his way home from India. Matriculated Trinity College, Cambridge 1671–2; Fellow 1679; Fellow of the Royal Society 1682; mathematics master, Christ's Hospital 1682–95; chaplain to Sir William Norris' mission to the Great Moghul Aurangzeb 1699–1702.[4]

In his monograph, in Armenian, *The Armenian Cemetery of New Julfa*, Mr. L. G. Minassian lists 149 European graves including those of Bell and Paget; some 20 others could also be British: where there is a surname some have been identified with the help of Bishop Hassan Dehqani-Tafti:

Charles L. Arter, d. 1919, aged 62. Ziegler & Co.

Eric, Herbert and Kathleen Baggaley, d. 1888, 1888 and 1892, in infancy.

Rev. James L. Garland, 1872–1933. Church Mission to the Jews.

E. P. H. Glover, 1842–98. Armenian origin.

Dr. Leslie Griffiths, 1899–1942. Australian doctor of the C.M.S. Murdered in tribal territory while travelling with his son and H.M. Vice-Consul Isfahan.

Ian Griffiths, 1930–42. Son of the above, murdered with his father.

Emily Kathleen Hope, d. 1931. Wife of British and Foreign Bible Society representative?

Hilda Nightingale, 1897–1943. C.M.S. nurse.

All Saviours Cathedral[5]

Eveline Gordon Bruce, d. 1873, aged 16 months. Daughter of C.M.S. missionaries.

Frederick Knox Harris, d. 29.4.1917, aged 28. H.M. Vice-Consul.

John Stanley Hughes, d. 11.2.1871, aged 28. Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Dr. Catharine Mary Ironside, d. 1921 of pneumonia, aged 49. C.M.S. doctor. Buried in the Armenian Cathedral "as a gesture of respect and affection of the Armenian community" among whom she worked (Pl. XVIII).[6]

Dr. Andrew Jukes, d. 10.11.1821 of cholera, aged 43. E.I.C. doctor at Bushire 1804. He was travelling to Tehran from India on a political mission when he died in Isfahan. J. B. Fraser, with whom he was travelling, read the Anglican Service over his grave after the Armenian Service. The funeral procession was led by the Armenian archbishop and clergy "in their rich robes of ceremony" followed by "all the respectable merchants of that nation and the servants of the mission". The headstone is inscribed "Political Agent in the Persian Gulph".[7]

Stuart Cumming McDonald, d. 1868, aged 1 year.

George A. Malcolm, d. 15.7.1826, aged 21 at Yezdikhast en route for Tehran with the Kinneir Macdonald mission. Bombay Civil Service. Nephew of Sir John Malcolm.[8]

John A. Orford, d. 9.1.1869, aged 19 months.

Claudius James Rich, d. 5.10.1821, aged 34, of cholera in Shiraz en route for Bombay. Reinterred in Isfahan in 1826 at the instance of "his affectionate friend Colonel J. Macdonald Kinneir" after vandalism in Shiraz. Rich was the E.I.C.'s Resident in Baghdad.[9]

Charles Darnley Stuart, d. 14.7.1826, aged 21 at Yezdizhast en route for Tehran with the Kinneir Macdonald mission.[10]

Major Arthur Stock, d. 5.8.1831, en route for Tabriz. 15th Madras Native Infantry.

Dr. John Taylor, d. 6.12.1821 at Shiraz. Bombay Medical Establishment. Re-interred in Isfahan in 1826 following vandalism in Shiraz cemetery.[11]

Frederick William Waddell, d. October 1871, aged 9 months.

Malcolm, Rich, Stuart and Taylor were given a joint burial service on 17 July 1826: "there were in attendance at the solemn ceremony one califa or archbishop, twelve bishops, and forty priests, besides boys bearing candles etc. for all of which, of course, a very handsome present was given, and also a donation to the church".[12]

It is also recorded that **Thomas Adkins**, coachman to Sir Gore Ouseley, died in Isfahan on 31 July 1811 en route for Tehran, but where buried is not known.[13]

C.M.S. Protestant Cemetery

Bahram William Dehqani-Tafti (British mother), d. 6.5.1980, murdered by Iranian revolutionaries in Tehran, aged 24. Son of Bishop Dehqani-Tafti.

Rev. H. C. (David) Gurney, d. 27.2.74. Australian. C.M.S. Missionary.

Mr. Harrison. C.M.S. Missionary.

Mary Isaac. C.M.S. Missionary.

Clifford Harris, d. 1926 of typhus. A young school teacher at the Stuart Memorial College, Isfahan; his grave since obliterated by road building.

BANDAR ABBAS

From 1722–63 Bandar Abbas was the E.I.C.'s base in the Persian Gulf. J. G. Lorimer, in his encyclopaedic *Gazeteer of the Persian Gulf* names eighteen employees of the E.I.C. who died there between 1739–61 with the comment, "probably many others", 1760 was a particularly bad year when, along with a Mr. Nash, "most of the European soldiers died". Alexander Hamilton, writing in 1727, thought that the unhealthy climate was not the only cause of death as "the Europeans often hasten Death sooner than he could come by his own accord by Intemperance and Debauchery of several kinds; and they have a Burial-place pretty near the Town, well stored with Tombs, but never a Christian Church in this Town".[14]

QISHM ISLAND

Qishm Island, close off-shore from Bandar Abbas, was occupied without Persian consent by British and Indian soldiers in 1820 to serve as an anti-piracy base but was abandoned three years later because of the bad climate and high mortality. When J. B. Fraser visited the island in 1821, "of the whole force there were but 300 Sepoys and a few Europeans fit for duty; and not one British officer able to attend parade, except the Commandant himself . . . nothing can be imagined more desolate and unpromising than the island". Nevertheless, until 1935 the British retained at Basidu on the north-western tip of the island a naval supply depot and coaling station.

In 1968 the remains of the abandoned British cemetery at Basidu of about thirty graves and memorial obelisk were visible.[15]

BUSHIRE

Bushire was the E.I.C.'s Persian Gulf headquarters from 1778–1857 and, thereafter until 1946, the seat of the British Resident for the Persian Gulf, a proconsular figure appointed by the Government of British India.

There are three cemeteries in and close to Bushire where British were buried.

The Armenian Church of St. George

A British visitor in 1966 reported seeing a number of British graves dating from 1856 in the church's graveyard and three wall tablets within the church commemorating British officers who lost their lives in the 1856–57 Anglo-Persian war; however, Sir Anthony Parsons, who visited the church ten years later, listed only the following headstones and memorials:[16]

John Arnott. "Late Chief Engineer"

M. J. Bird of Sunderland, d. 14.10.1890 at Borazjan "in the service of the Persian Mining Corporation".

Matthew Coates of Belfast, d. 9.8.1871, aged 35, at sea of apoplexy. Commander of S. S. Mula.

Newcombe J. C. Edwards, d. 10.11.1893, aged 42.

John Ferguson of Greenock, d. 29.2.1869, aged 36. Chief Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Co.

Victoria Goolzad, d. 4.3.1916, aged 77.

Charles Arthur Grant, d. 24.9.1877, aged 7 months. Son of Major Charles Grant "officiating Political Resident".

Joseph Gregory, d. 17.5.1894.

Varkom Gregory, d. 22.7.1894, aged 43.

Caroline Hayward, d. 19.10.1905, aged 64. "Widow of Dr. William Hayward".

A. M. J. Lucas, d. 12.6.1906, aged 58.

Ripsima Lucas, d. 13.8.1898, aged 44. Wife of the above.

Lt. John MacLeod, d. 11.9.1823, aged 29. East India Co.'s Resident.

Mesail S. Malcolm, d. 17.7.1877, aged 32.

Sarah Malcolm, d. 29.11.1902.

Elizabeth Malcolm, born Bushire, d. 27.2.1909, aged 75. "relict of Arratoon Malcolm".[17]

Seth Simon Nahapiet, d. 21.5.1878, aged 8 months.

Mary Frances Prideaux, d. 1.8.1877, aged 33. Wife of Lt. Col. W. F. Prideaux, Political Resident.

George F. Simpson of Charmouth, Dorset, d. 11.8.1898, aged 40, "on board *SS Kilna* at Bushire".

Lt. W. B. Warren and **M. C. Utterson** "of the XXth. Regiment Bombay N.I.. Died of wounds received at the storming of Fort of Bushire 9.12.1856".

Reshire (Rayshahr) Cemetery

This British cemetery on the west side of the Bushire peninsula was abandoned after the removal in 1963 to Tehran of the remains of those killed in World Wars I and II. A visitor in 1966 found some thirty to forty graves, many unidentifiable, dating from 1815. Another visitor in 1976 noted the

remains of a mutilated large marble plaque listing names and regiments of soldiers killed in World War I.

Most of the fatal casualties (less than 50?) suffered by Anglo-Indian forces during the six-months Anglo-Persian war of 1856–7 were buried in this cemetery; among them, those killed at the storming of Reshire fort on 9 December 1856 (Brigadier Stopford, 64th Regt.; Col. Malet, Bombay Cavalry; Lts. Warren and Utterson, 20th Bombay Native Infantry); also Lt. Frankland of the 2nd European Light Infantry and eighteen others killed at the battle of Khosh-ab on 8 February 1857. General Stalker and Commodore Ethersey, the army and naval commanders, who mysteriously committed suicide within days of each other in March 1857, were also buried here.[18]

SHIRAZ

Like Isfahan, Shiraz was an important staging post on the way to Tehran from Bushire. In the 1860s it became an Indo-European Telegraph Department station.

On 13 June 1811 Lady Ouseley gave birth here to the daughter who was to die a few months later in Tehran, the first recorded birth and death of a British child in Persia. **Thomas Sheridan** of the E.I.C.'s Bombay Civil Establishment, a member of Harford Jones' 1808 mission and subsequently an E.I.C. factor in Persia, died in Shiraz on 6 September 1812, being buried in the Armenian church of St. Mary there. But a long-standing regulation prohibiting the burial within the town of anyone dying without, prevented the burial of **Claudius Rich** in the same church. He died on 5 October 1821 and was buried in the then well-known *Bagh-e Jehan-Nama* ("Garden with a View of the World") on the hillside overlooking Shiraz where he had camped. Other British and fellow-Christians were subsequently buried in this garden, among them:

Sergeant Collins, Indo-European Telegraph inspector, murdered on the Shiraz-Kazerun road.

Captain Chambers.

Dr. John Taylor, d. 5.12.1822. Bombay Medical Establishment.

Henry Valentine Walton, d. 1871. Indo-European Telegraph.

Also, several children of Telegraph families.

Tablets in memory of Sergeant Collins and **Captain David Ruddell** were placed in the Armenian church. Ruddell, of the Bengal European Regiment, was attached to Henry Ellis's 1835 Persian mission and died, aged forty-nine, on 16 December 1835 of fever in Shiraz en route for India.[19]

TEHRAN

There are four cemeteries in which over the years British have been buried, the earliest being the Armenian church of SS. Thadeus and Bartholomew south of the bazaar, close to the original British mission house in the district still known, I believe, as the *Bagh-e Elchi* ("Ambassador's Garden"). The others are the Protestant cemeteries of Akbarabad and ᶜAzimabad, and the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery in the British Embassy compound at Gulhak.

The Church of SS. Thadeus and Bartholomew

Headstones and tablets for the following were noted by me in 1970 and are believed to be still *in situ*:

Charles Alison, d. 29.4.1872 of pleuro-pneumonia. H.M. Minister, Tehran 1860–72 (Pl. XXa). *The Times* reported that

> His funeral took place at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 2nd. inst. with most unusual honours. All the Persian Ministers of State, except the Sadr'azam, all the generals and principal officers of the army, the Governor of the town, the Mayor and the heads of the Armenian and Jewish communities, accompanied on foot from the British Legation to the Armenian Church. All the foreign representatives with their staffs, all the European officials and residents, and a large concourse of people attended the funeral. Everybody was in full uniform and the street was lined by troops the whole way, on each side. The military band, the Shah's horses richly caparisoned, and also those of the Sadr'azam, formed part of the cortège. On the next day the Sadr'azam, accompanied by the Minister of War, went to the British Legation to pay a visit of condolence, and called also upon Mrs. Hill (Mr. Alison's sister).[20]

Anna Burgess, d. 8.1.1892, aged 77. Armenian-born widow of Edward Burgess (buried in Tabriz).

John Burgess, d. 1855, aged 18 months. Son of the above.[21]

Harriet Baker, d. 5.6.1878, aged 49. Wife of Dr. J. E. Baker, Medical Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept.[22]

Catherine Baker, d. 22.2.1884, aged 76. Widow of Captain J. R. Baker R.N. and mother of the above Dr J. E. Baker.[23]

Major-General Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, Bart. "General Ameer-i-Toop Khana" (headstone inscrip-

tion), d. 19.2.1851, aged 64 (Pl. XIXc). Accompanied John Malcolm on his 1810 mission; member of British military mission, Tabriz. Retired to Scotland but returned to Persia in 1850 for health reasons.[24]

Dr. James D. Campbell, d. 23.3.1818, aged 31. Assistant surgeon, E.I.C. Accompanied Malcolm's 1810 mission.[25]

Rev. Dr. William Glen, d. 12.1.1849, aged 71 (Pl. XIXa). Scottish Missionary Society and translator of the Persian Bible. Died in Tehran while visiting his son, a member of H.M. Legation.[26]

Eleanor Katherine (Nellie) Murdoch Smith, d. 30.11.1883. Wife of Robert Murdoch Smith, director in Tehran of the Indo-European Telegraph Department. Daughter of the above Mrs. C. Baker. Her headstone also records the death in 1881 of an infant daughter, **Jeanie**, aged 6 months.[27]

Hugh, Alan and **Andrew Murdoch Smith**, d. respectively 21.11.1876, aged 4; 4.1.1877, aged 5 months; 31(sic).11.1869, aged 1 day (Pl. XXb). Children of the above.[28]

Hubert, Archie and **Nellie Murdoch Smith**, d. 19, 20, 21 March 1884 aged 7, 5 years and 4 months respectively, at Kashan of diphtheria while en route for Scotland (Pl. XXc).[29]

Charles Scott, d. 28.10.1841, of dysentery, aged 36 (Pl. XIXb). Second son of Sir Walter Scott. Member of British Legation.[30]

Rosina Regina Stevens, d. 5.5.1856, aged 20 months. Daughter of R. W. Stevens, H.M. Consul, Tehran.

The memorial tablets of Alison, Campbell and Scott are inside the church, the others in the churchyard.

Two others known to have died in Tehran and possibly buried in this cemetery are **Artillery Sergeant Spears**, died November 1811[31] and a **Mr. Hollingworth**, manservant of Sir G. Ouseley, died 1 November 1812.[32]

A visitor in 1974 noted two memorials, presumably of British subjects (**Talmage Nelson**, d. 13.3.1877, aged 3 months, and **Dr. David Khan**, d. 1905, of typhus, aged 57, Army doctor) in *St George's Church* (Armenian) in south Tehran.[33]

Akbarabad Protestant Cemetery

As already mentioned, this cemetery was acquired in 1880–4. It was managed by a committee of Ministers/Ambassadors, usually under the chairmanship of the British representative, sometimes that of Germany or the USA.

In 1930 an English visitor found "outside the walls [of Tehran], the so-called Protestant cemetery . . . it really is the burying place for any foreigner who may die in Tehran, and is very well kept. It looks more like a pretty garden inside high walls.[34]

According to British consular records, the cemetery contained at its closure in 1970 508 graves of which 117 (possibly another 20) were German, 102 (possibly another 22) were British, 49 American and 18 Swiss.[35] Among the British were:

Eliza Shireen Ouseley, d. April 1812, aged 9 months. Daughter of Sir G. and Lady Ouseley. First buried in the garden of the British mission house south of the bazaar, then in 1882 re-interred in the "old chapel", in 1890 moved to Akbarabad and in 1979, damaged, to British Embassy, Tehran.[36]

William T. Bamford, d. 8.8.1898 at Gulhak, aged 21. One of more than twenty-five Telegraph staff and families buried in this cemetery. Gertrude Bell, in Tehran during the 1892 cholera epidemic, wrote of many European deaths, among them "Telegraph clerks who had been playing cricket the day before.[37]

Henry Cadogan, d. 22.8.1893 in the Lar Valley, aged 34. Diplomat, British Legation, Tehran. Engaged to Gertrude Bell.[38]

Lily Hepburn of Wakefield, Yorkshire, d. 23.9.1963, aged 85. Mother of Olive Suratgar, wife of Lotfali Suratgar, Professor of English, Tehran University.

Charles Cradock Hartopp, Bart, d. 14.3.1930, aged 36. Diplomat, British Legation, Tehran.

Dr. Thomas F. Odling, d. 17.2.1906 of typhoid, aged 55. Telegraph Dept. and British Legation doctor, and daughter, d. 11.9.1898 aged 10 months.[39]

ʿAzimabad Protestant Cemetery (Pls. XXI–XXIIa)

By the 1960s, Akbarabad was no longer an isolated village beyond the city walls but a suburb of Tehran surrounded by houses, some of whose inhabitants objected to Christian burials on their doorstep. In consequence, the municipal authorities urged the Protestant Cemetery Committee to seek a new site. Desultory search and negotiation were brought to a head in 1967 when the municipality at first refused to allow the burial of a Swiss national in the cemetery. Thanks to the goodwill of both the Prime Minister (ʿAbbas Hoveyda) and Mayor and his assistant (Messrs. Nikpay and Pirouz) a satisfactory agreement was eventually reached whereby in return for the surrender of the Akbarabad site and an undertaking to leave existing graves there undisturbed for thirty years, the Tehran Municipality provided the

Protestant community with a new walled site of some 14,976 sq. m., equipped with water and electricity, at ᶜAzimabad on the Qum road about ten miles from the centre of Tehran. The cemetery was consecrated on 1 July 1970 by clergy representing the Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches of Tehran. Two stone plaques, one on either side of the gateway, one in English the other in Persian read as follows:

TEHRAN PROTESTANT CEMETERY

THIS CEMETERY, PROVIDED AND EQUIPPED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF TEHRAN TO REPLACE THE OLD AKBARABAD PROTESTANT CEMETERY, WAS CONSECRATED ON THE FIRST OF JULY 1970

THE AMBASSADORS OF AUSTRALIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FEDERAL GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR DENIS WRIGHT NEGOTIATED THE TRANSFER AND ESTABLISHED THIS CEMETERY

The cemetery is today managed by the *Evangelische Gemeinde Deutscher Sprache* in Iran (German Protestant Church community) under the supervision of a committee of ambassadors whose chairmanship rotates annually.

To the end of 1997 16 British were among the 72 burials recorded at ᶜAzimabad. The cemetery also contains a number of headstones transferred from Akbarabad.[40]

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION CEMETERY

This British cemetery is situated in the south-west corner of the British Embassy's Gulhak compound. Following the exhumation and transfer from cemeteries in different parts of Iran of the dead of two World Wars,[41] a dedication service was held on 10 November 1963 in the presence of the British, American, Netherlands and Pakistan ambassadors, and representatives of the Canadian, French and Indian embassies.

The cemetery contains 573 identified graves, of which 552 are those of Commonwealth forces (UK 467, Undivided India 76, Australia 3, New Zealand 2, Canada, Southern Rhodesia and Burma one each); also USSR (11), Poland (10), France, Netherlands and Norway one each.

A memorial in the cemetery commemorates by name 3,595 soldiers of the Commonwealth armies who died in operations in Iran during the 1914–18 war: 3,391 from undivided India, 202 from the UK and 2 from New Zealand, among them over 600 victims in South Persia alone of the 1918 influenza epidemic (Pl. XXIIb).[42]

TABRIZ

Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan province, was in the early nineteenth century the seat of ᶜAbbas Mirza, the Crown Prince and Governor-General of the province. He commanded the Shah's armed forces, and in 1810 was given charge of foreign affairs by Fath ᶜAli Shah. Tabriz thus became a second capital where the British and Russian envoys spent much of their time. It was also the headquarters of successive British military missions between 1810–39. There are two Armenian churches in Tabriz where British burials and memorials have been recorded:

St. Mary's Church[43]

Sergeant George Dickson, 26th Regiment.

Isabella Nisbet, d. 3.9.1834, aged one year. Daughter of Alexander Nisbet, store keeper of the British Military Mission and his English wife.[44]

The Church of Sourp Shoughakat (the name of a revered Armenian nun)[45]

Edward Burgess, d. 18.6.1855, aged 45. Merchant and Nasir-ed-Din Shah's principal translator. Married an Armenian lady from Tabriz.[46]

Isaac Greenfield, d. 25.12.1885, aged 65. Presumably the father of Katty Greenfield whose abduction and marriage to a Kurdish chieftain in 1891 caused a sensation.[47]

Mr. Christian

Dr. John Cormick, d. October 1833 at Nishapur on his way to join the Crown Prince. E.I.C. Doctor. Accompanied John Malcolm on his 1810 mission. Married an Armenian and settled in Tabriz.[48]

Dr. William Cormick, d. 30.12.1877 in Shepherd's Bush, London, aged 57. Son of the above, Married an Armenian lady, sister of Edward Burgess' wife.[49]

Regina Stevens, d. 20.10.1856 of cholera, aged 24. Armenian-born wife of R. W. Stevens, British Consul in Tabriz 1847–54, Tehran 1854–60.

Nine other Cormick graves are in this cemetery, including the brother of William, d. 1856 of cholera.[50]

Sir John Kinneir Macdonald, H.M. Minister in Persia 1826–30, died in Tabriz after a long illness on 11 June 1830. **Major Isaac Hart**, popular head of the British military mission, died of cholera that same night in Tabriz and was buried in the Armenian cemetery there with full military honours but no memorial survives.[51] Macdonald by his own wish was buried in the precincts of the Armenian cathedral of Etchmiadzin (Uch Killisa) ten days' march away in Russian territory.

John Campbell (later Sir John) who took charge on Macdonald's death requested all British subjects in Tabriz to wear mourning for two months while ᶜAbbas Mirza, the Crown Prince, ordered the bazaars to remain closed for three days, public marriages and festivities postponed and his Court to dress in grey. On 16th June an impressive procession escorted Macdonald's coffin on the first four miles of its long journey into Armenia. Servants, mounted and on foot, led horses draped in black, muffled drums, four pieces of artillery and a captain's guard preceded the coffin borne on a *takht-e ravan* or litter between two mules, while four British sergeants and two "public servants" acted as pall-bearers; behind came the chief mourners, comprising Campbell and his staff, the Russian ambassador and his staff, and high-ranking Persians, followed by more artillery and 450 men of the Crown Prince's Bodyguard. A salute of forty-nine guns was fired, marking Macdonald's age.

Captain Macdonald, a nephew of the deceased, two British sergeants and two servants accompanied the *takht-e ravan* on its difficult ten-day trek to Etchmiadzin. One of the sergeants, name unknown, has left a detailed description of this journey.[52] He tells of thunderstorms and drenching rain, of being poled in a flat-bottom boat across the fast-flowing Aras river marking the frontier between Persian and Russian territory, of passing snow-tipped Ararat "where Noah's ark is still said to be on the top". At Nakhichevan, the party were ceremonially welcomed by the Russian governor with a contingent of infantry and Cossacks and by Armenian clergy, "chanting hymns and carrying flags, crosses and other symbols of the church". Three days later, on the outskirts of Yerevan, the British party donned full dress and placed Macdonald's decorations on his coffin before being received by the Russian governor, Prince Bebutoff, with a military guard and some sixty Armenian clergy. Next day, 25 June, Russian soldiers, mounted and on foot, escorted them into Etchmiadzin. Bells tolled and a procession of 150 clergy and choir boys, all decked in their finest garments, conducted the *takht-e ravan* to the cathedral where the coffin was placed on a table within and covered with a gold-embroidered cloth. Next morning after prayers in the cathedral "which lasted about two hours" the coffin was taken to the grave close to the west door, exclusive burial ground of Armenian pontiffs. There in the presence of Prince Bebutoff, the Armenian burial service was followed by the Anglican service read by Captain Macdonald. In due time, the Court of Directors of the Honourable Company erected over the grave a marble headstone "in testimony of their estimation of important services ably and successfully performed under circumstances of unusual difficulty".[53]

Two English ladies, among the very first to reside in Tabriz, died there, though no memorials survive. The first was **Mary Dudley** of Soho, London, who died of cholera in 1830. She had married in London in 1819 ᶜAli Muhammed, gunsmith, one of the first Persian students in England.[54] The other, **Mrs. Bonham**, was the wife of Edward Bonham, merchant and first British consul in Tabriz. She died of typhus on 30 December 1844. Daughter of Sir William Floyd, Bart., and reputedly a niece of Sir Robert Peel.

Edward Burgess, in a letter to his mother from Tabriz, describes her funeral:

> A grave was prepared inside the Armenian church . . . the cold was intense and the streets in many places blocked up with ice and snow. At near midnight on Monday the procession moved out of the house in the following order. First went the Armenian priests in their gold and silver brocade robes, with large wax tapers, lanterns etc. chanting the service of their church. Then came a number of people with torches on long poles and lanterns, then the body carried by M. d'Ozeroff's Cossacks in uniform, then M. d'Ozeroff (Russian Consul-General) and I; next Mr. Bonham supported by the doctor and other Europeans, his friends; then a long line of Christians of various denominations such as Russians, Georgians, Greeks and Armenians who notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather came uninvited to show their respect to Mrs. Bonham . . . when the coffin was lowered into the grave I read the service according to the rites of our church.[55]

Five members of the British military mission stationed in Tabriz are known to have died while on active service with Persian forces:

Captain Charles Christie. Killed at the battle of Aslanduz against the Russians, 31 October 1812.[56]

Sergeant William Hayward, died of wounds near Nishapur, 4 December 1832, while campaigning against the Turcomans.[57]

Major Stone, Artillery Officer. Died at Ardebil 1812.[58]

Also two unnamed sergeants killed at the battle of Sultanabad against the Russians, 13 February 1812.[59]

William Hollingsworth, manservant, died October 1812 of "an inveterate bilious disorder" while travelling with his master, James Morier, to Tehran from Azerbaijan. Buried in the village of Ahmadabad in Gilan.[60]

OTHER CEMETERIES WITH BRITISH GRAVES

Abadan

This cemetery is maintained by the National Iranian Oil Co. and includes British re-interred in 1969 from a British cemetery in Ahwaz.

Kerman

Before being abandoned many years ago, this small cemetery held eight British graves, among them those of three C.M.S. missionaries. **Mary Bird**, d. 15.8.1914 of typhoid, aged 58,[61] **Rev. Henry Carless**, d. 1898,[62] and **Dr. Dobson**. Also the graves of **J. H. Davies**, d. 1929 British consul Kerman and **Edward F. Malony**, d. 20.2.1926.[63]

Kharg Island

A British consular report of 1970 mentions an abandoned British military cemetery of 36 unidentifiable graves and "what appears to have been an obelisk", presumably the graves of Anglo-Indian troops who occupied the island in 1839–42 and 1856–8.

Mashhad

The only known British grave is that of Mrs. Temple, the wife of H.M. Consul General Lt. Col. H. M. Temple, who died in 1899 and was buried in the grounds of the Consulate-General.[64]

Yazd

Kate Mothersole, d. September 1907 C.M.S. missionary.[65]

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10 Alexander, *op. cit.*, pp. 145, 150.

11 *Ibid.*, pp. 133, 150; *East India Company Register and Directory* (Calcutta, 1823).

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16 Papers in author's possession.

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34 C. E. Alexander. *A Modern Wayfarer in Persia* (London, 1931), p. 63.

35 The Society of Genealogists has a copy of the British Consular list of burials. *Asia Monumental Inscriptions*, vol. I, ASi/M12.

36 G. Ouseley, *op. cit.*, p. 109; British Library, Aberdeen MSS./43209; C. Stuart, *Journal of a Residence in Northern Persia* (London, 1854), p. 171; Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

37 *The Earlier Letters of Gertrude Bell* (London, 1937), p. 336.

38 *Ibid.*, pp. 267, 341.

39 *British Medical Journal* (7 April 1906), pp. 837–8.

40 Information provided by Pastor Dr. A. von Öttingen, Tehran.

41 Transferred from cemeteries in Tehran, Masjid-e-Sulaiman, Hamadan, Qazvin, Naibund, Reshire, Rasht, Shiraz. Information from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

42 Tehran consular report 1970; P. M. Sykes, *A History of Persia* (London, 1921), vol. II, p. 515;.

43 Kurdian, *op. cit.*, pp. 262–3.

44 Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 115n.

45 E. B. Eastwick, *Journal of a Diplomate's Three Years' Residence in Persia* (London, 1864), vol. I, p. 193.

46 Schwartz, *op. cit.*, pp. 123–5.

47 J. B. Feuvrier, *Trois ans à la cour de Perse* (Paris, 1896), pp. 245, 261; seen by the author in 1968.

48 PRO, FO/60/134; G. Fowler, *Three Years in Persia* (London, 1841), vol. I, p. 330.

49 *Medical Times and Gazette* (5 January 1878); Plarr, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons* (London, 1930).

50 Seen by the author in July 1968.

51 British Library, India Office Records (10), L/PS/9/91 Campbell's despatch of 21.6.1830; Fowler, *op. cit.*, vol. I, p. 327.

52 MSS. with Mrs. N. Moss, Melbourne, Australia.

53 10,L/PS/9/91; *Memoir of Sir John McNeill* (London, 1910), p. 131; H. F. B. Lynch, *Armenia* (London, 1901), vol. I, p. 266. The headstone, seen by the author in 1986 is now set in a nearby wall.

54 PRO; FO/60/15 for her marriage certificate; Fowler, *op. cit.*, vol. II, pp. 61–2; R. Mignan, *A Winter's Journey through Russia*, etc. (London, 1839), vol. I, p. 141.

55 M. Wagner, *Travels in Persia*, etc. (London, 1856), vol. III, pp. 93, 109; J. Wolff, *Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara* (London, 1845), vol. II, p. 234; Schwartz, *op. cit.*, pp. 71–3.

56 H. Pottinger, *Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde* (London, 1816), p. 245; G. Drouville, *Voyage in Perse fait en 1812 et 1815* (Paris, 1825), p. 29n.

57 PRO, FO/248/67.

58 H. D. Willcock, *Notes on the Willcock Family* (London, 1902), p. 76.

59 J. Morier, *A Second Journey through Persia*, etc. (London, 1818), p. 186; PRO, FO/60/6.

60 Morier, *op. cit.*, p. 257.

61 C. C. Rice, *Mary Bird in Persia* (London, 1916), pp. 4, 183.

62 Sykes, *Ten Thousand Miles in Persia* (London, 1902), p. 192; information from Bishop H. Dehqani-Tafti.

63 From photographs taken in April 1997.

64 British Consular report 1970.

65 Information from Mrs. G. Francis-Dehqani.

BURIALS AND MEMORIALS OF THE BRITISH IN PERSIA: FURTHER NOTES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

By Sir Denis Wright
Former President of the British Institute of Persian Studies

The following corrections and additions need to be made to my earlier article in *Iran* XXXVI (1998), pp. 165–73.The photographs were taken in 1998 and 1999 by Henry McKenzie Johnston (Tabriz), Shirin Ala (Shiraz) and John Mitchener, H.M.Ambassador to Armenia (Etchmiadzin). I am very grateful for their trouble and help.

ISFAHAN

The New Julfa Cemetery (Armenian)[1]

Clifford Harris was buried here and not in the Anglican (Protestant) cemetery.

E. P. H. Glover was British-born and a sergeant in the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Mr. Harrison was a visitor from South Africa and not a Church Missionary Society (CMS) missionary.

The Anglican (Protestant) Cemetery [2]

Adrian R. M. Holden, b. Bath 1930, d.1974 in a road accident.

St. Luke's Church (Anglican) contains the following memorials[3]:

Bishop E. C. Stuart (Pl. XXXVIIa), d. 1911 in the U.K., C.M.S. missionary in Isfahan 1893-1909.

Bishop W. J. Thompson (Pl. XXXVIIb), b. 1880, d. 1975 in the U.K. C.M.S. missionary; Principal of Stuart Memorial College, Isfahan; Bishop in Iran 1935–61.

Nevill Carr (Pl. XXXVIIc), died of influenza while serving with the South Persia Rifles in World War I. Buried in Sirjan. Son of Dr. D. Carr, C.M.S. missionary.

St. Luke's Church, like St. Simon's in Shiraz and the Anglican cemetery in Isfahan and elsewhere, was established by the local church and not by the C.M.S.

BUSHIRE

Reyshire (Rayshire) Cemetery

This almost certainly dates from 1763, when Karim Khan Zand granted to the East India Company a *farman* allowing them to establish a factory in Bushire and to trade in the Persian Gulf, and containing the concession that "wherever the English are they shall have a spot of ground allotted them for a burying ground"[4].

SHIRAZ

St. Mary's Church (Armenian)

Mrs. Shirin Ala on her recent visit to the church recorded the following memorials, all in good condition:

Sergeant Robert Collins (Pl.XXXIa) murdered near Shiraz 23.7.1872[5].

Captain David Ruddell (Pl. XXXIb), d. Shiraz 16.12.1835 of fever. The memorial is both in English and Persian[6].

Thomas H. Sheridan[7] (Pl. XXXIc).

Henry V. Walton (Pl. XXXIIa), d. 23.5.1871[8].

Clara Amelia Malcolm (Pls.XXXIIb and XXXIIIa), b. 7.5. 1862, d. 8.10. 1893. Wife of Abed S. Malcolm and "daughter of the late Conrad G. F. Fagergreen (*sic*) Surgeon-General to H.I.M. the Shah".

Abed S. Malcolm (Pl.XXXIIIb), b. Bushire 24.2. 1851, d. Shiraz 17.9. 1893. Husband of the above.

Araton Malcolm, b. Bushire 20.11.1825, d. Shiraz 7.1.1892.

Joseph A. Malcolm, b. Bushire 2.6.1862, d. Shiraz 16. 9. 1888. Inscribed in both English and Armenian.

Louize Fagergren (*sic*), d. 30.3.1882. "Erected by her sorrowing daughter".

As mentioned in my earlier article, the Malcolms (originally Malkomian) were a well-known Armenian family long associated with the East India Company in Bushire, some of whom became naturalised British subjects or British Protected Persons.

St. Simon the Zealot's Church (Anglican)

Contains a plaque in memory of the Rev. Norman Sharp, b. 23.6. 1896, d. 11. 9. 1995 in Wiltshire (Pl. XXXVIIIa). C.M.S. missionary; built the Shiraz church[9].

KERMAN

Dr George E. Dodson (not Dobson), d. 1937 of typhus. Established a C.M.S. hospital in Kerman[10].

TABRIZ

St. Mary's Church (Armenian)

Isabella Nisbet [11] (Pl.XXXIVa).

Church of Sourp Shoughakat (Armenian)

Dr. William Cormick died at Tabriz on 30.12. 1877 (and not in Shepherd's Bush, as recorded in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of 5.1.1878, and as stated in my previous article[12]). Other Cormick headstones noted in 1998 were those of **James E. Cormick** (Pl.XXXIVb), d. 30.10.1871, aged six, son of Dr William Cormick; **Victoria Cormick**, d. 1863 aged eleven; and **Richard C. Cormick**, son of John Cormick. Inscribed in both English and Armenian.

Edward Burgess, Isaac Greenfield and **Regina Stevens**[13] (Pls.XXXIVc,d and XXXVa).

St. Sarkis' Church (Armenian)

Eowe Stevens (Pl.XXXVb), b. 1887, d. 1891. Presumably the child of Hildebrand Stevens, a prominent Tabriz businessman and honorary British vice-consul there for many years[14].

MASHHAD

Mrs Florence Temple (Pl.XXXVIIIb), d. 23.9.1899. Photo by Sir David Dain in 1999[15].

ETCHMIADZIN
(Seat of the Armenian Catholics and now in the Armenian Republic)

Sir John Kinneir Macdonald (Pl.XXXVI), b. 1782, d. 11.6. 1830 at Tabriz[16].

1 See "Burials and Memorials of the British in Persia", *Iran* XXXVI (1998), pp. 165–66.
2 *Ibid.*, p. 166.
3 Information from Bishop Hassan Dehqani-Tafti.
4 C. U. Aitchison, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries* (Calcutta, 1909), vol. XII, p. 34.
5 *Iran* XXXVI (1998), p. 168.
6 *Ibid.*
7 *Ibid.*
8 *Ibid.*
9 See on the Rev. Norman Sharp the obituary by R. W. Ferrier in *Iran* XXXIV (1996), pp. vii–viii.
10 *Iran* XXXVI (1998), p. 172.
11 *Ibid.*, p. 170
12 *Ibid.*
13 *Ibid.*
14 This hitherto unrecorded memorial was photographed by Henry McKenzie Johnston in May 1998.
15 *Iran* XXXVI (1998), p. 172.
16 *Ibid.*, p. 171. The full inscription reads:
Here are deposited the remains of Lt. Col. Sir John Macdonald Kt. R.L.S. who died at Tabreez on the tenth of June MDCCCXXX 1830 in the fiftieth year of his age when Envoy Extraordinary from the Supreme Government of British India to the King of Persia. In testimony of their estimation of important services ably and successfully performed under circumstances of unusual difficulty the Court of Directors of the East India Company have erected this monument to his memory.

BURIALS AND MEMORIALS IN PERSIA: FURTHER NOTES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

By Sir Denis Wright

Former President of the British Institute of Persian Studies

The material given below contains additions to my previous articles on burials and memorials of the British in Persia in *Iran* XXXVI (1998), pp. 165–73 and XXXVII (1999), pp. 173–74. I am deeply grateful to H.M. Ambassador Nick Browne and his wife Diana for the Isfahan photographs, taken in March 1999; and to Miss Joan Masters for those of Bushire, taken in February 2000, except for the photograph of the grave of Commandant A.Th. Sterzel, for which I am grateful to Lady (Susan) Elliott.

ISFAHAN

The New Julfa Cemetery (Armenian)

The graves of William Bell, d. 1624, and Edward Paget, d. 1703,[1] are the oldest known British graves in Persia. Their Latin inscriptions, recorded in full by Sir Frederick G. Goldsmid in his *Travels and Telegraph* (London, 1874), p. 562, remain legible. (Figs. 1–5.).

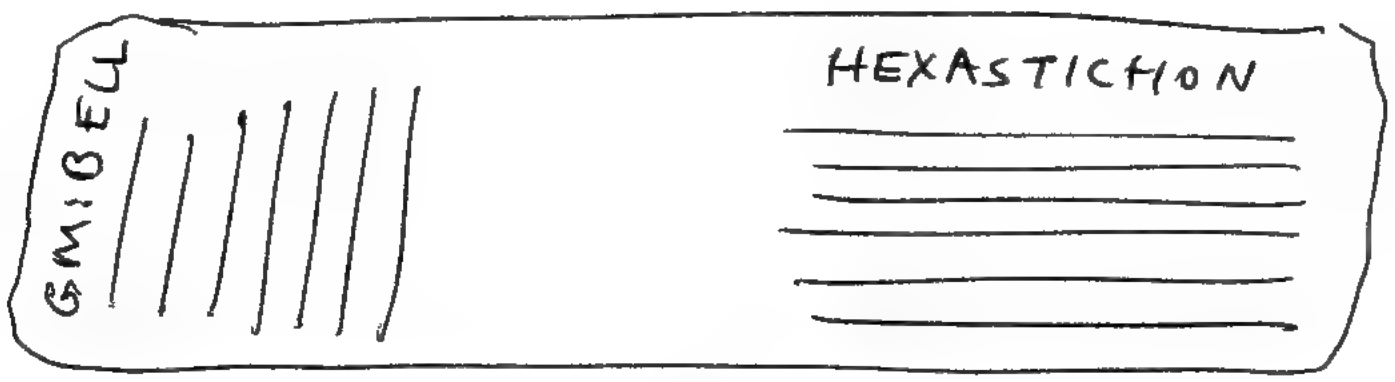

Fig. 1. Diagram showing position of Bell gravestone (left-hand side) in relation to hexastichon.

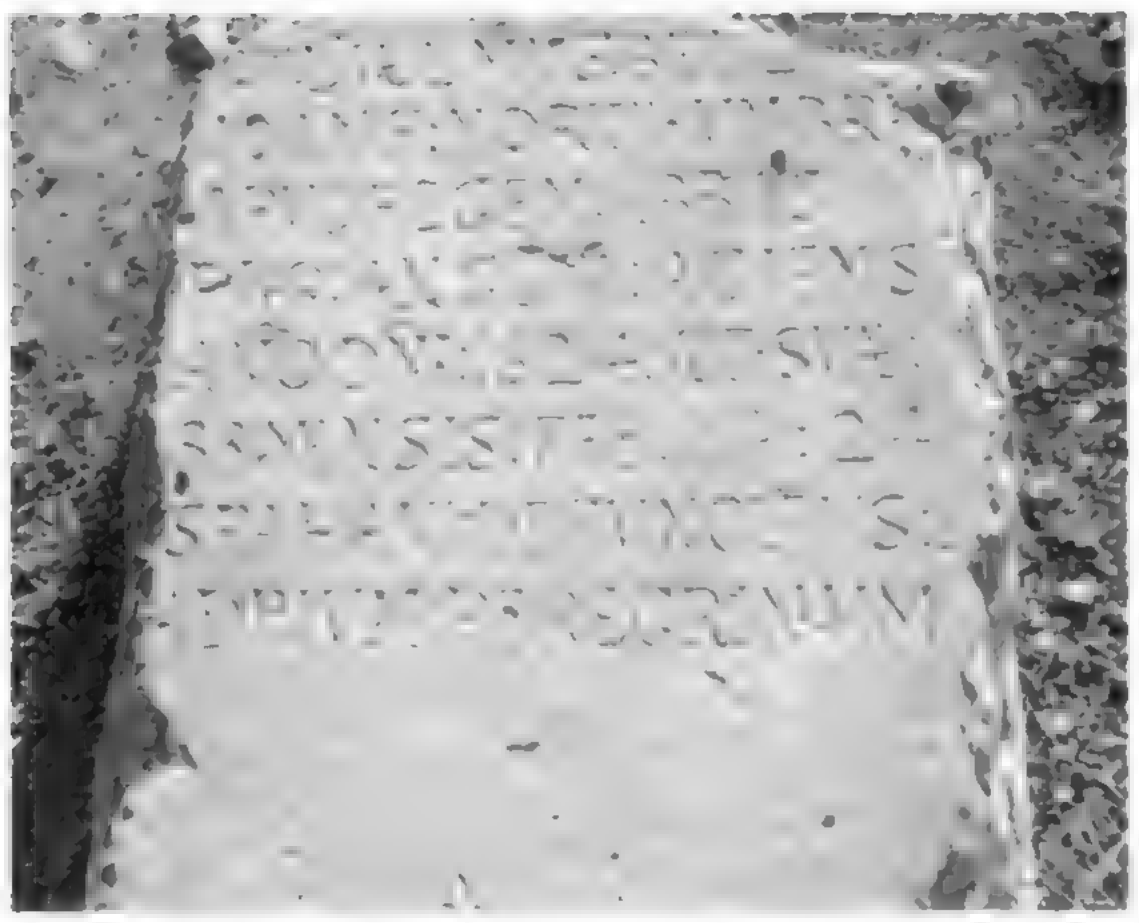

Fig. 2. New Julfa Cemetery, Isfahan. William Bell's grave, headstone.

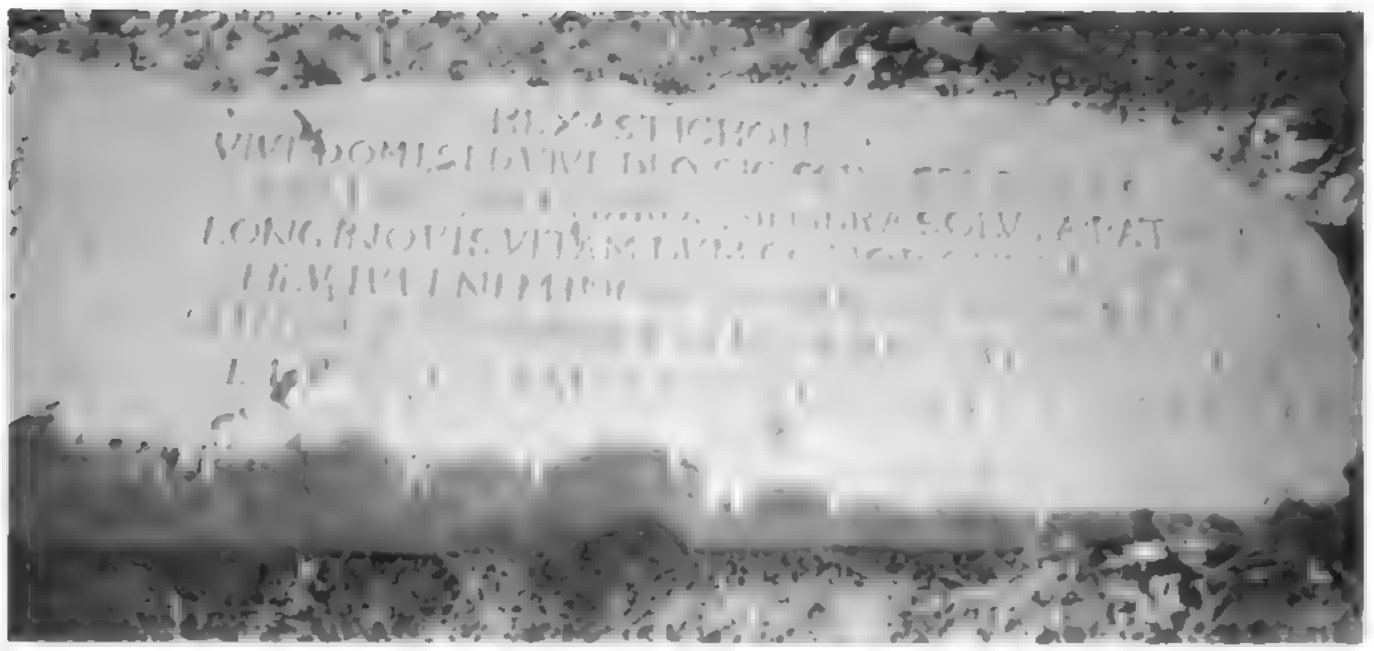

Fig. 3. New Julfa Cemetery, Isfahan. William Bell's gravestone. The hexastich (see Fig. 1) is set at right angles to the main inscription.

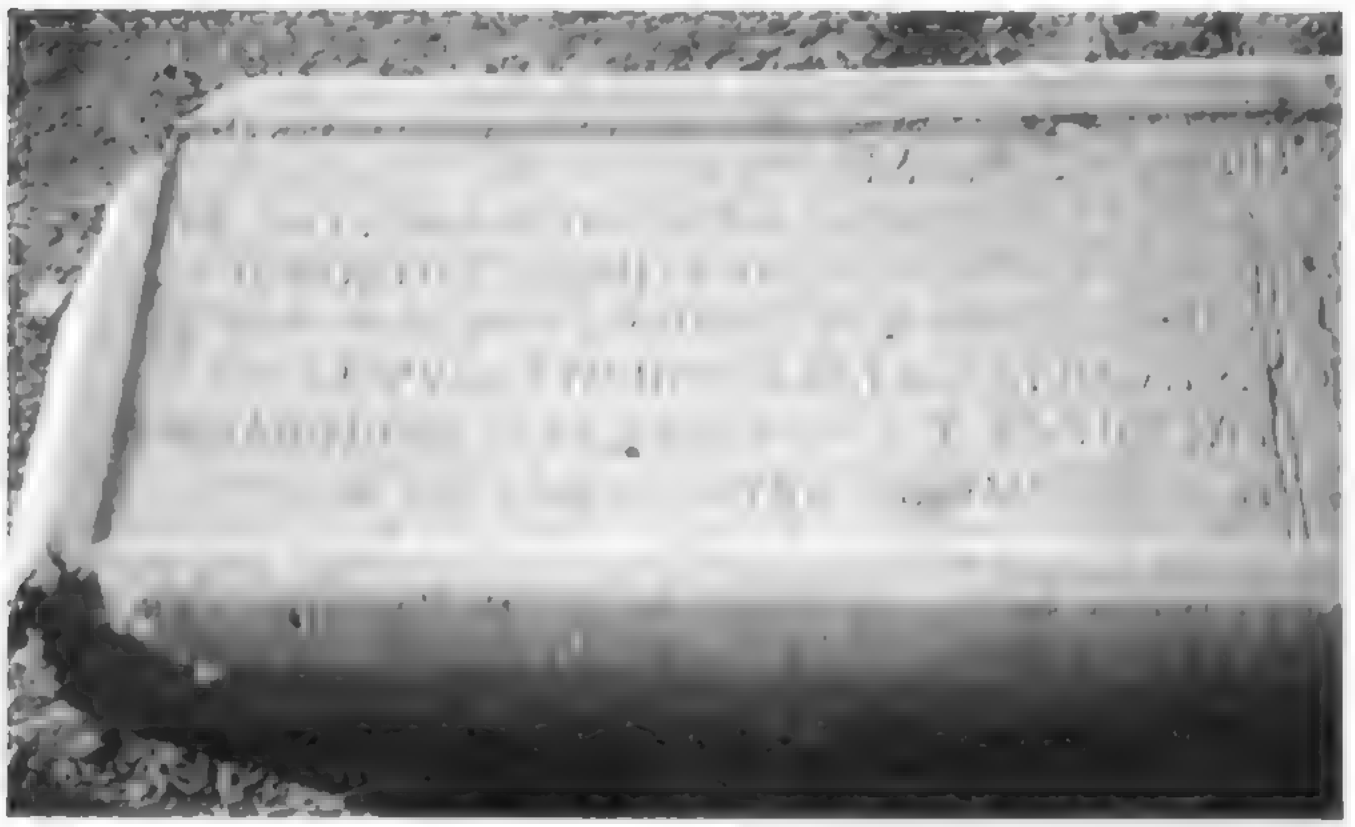

Fig. 4. New Julfa Cemetery, Isfahan. Edward Paget's gravestone, left-hand side.

Fig. 5. New Julfa Cemetery, Isfahan. Edward Paget's gravestone, right-hand side.

Fig. 6. St. George's Church (Armenian), Bushire. St. George's Church after war damage.

Fig. 7. St. George's Church (Armenian), Bushire. W.J. Bird.

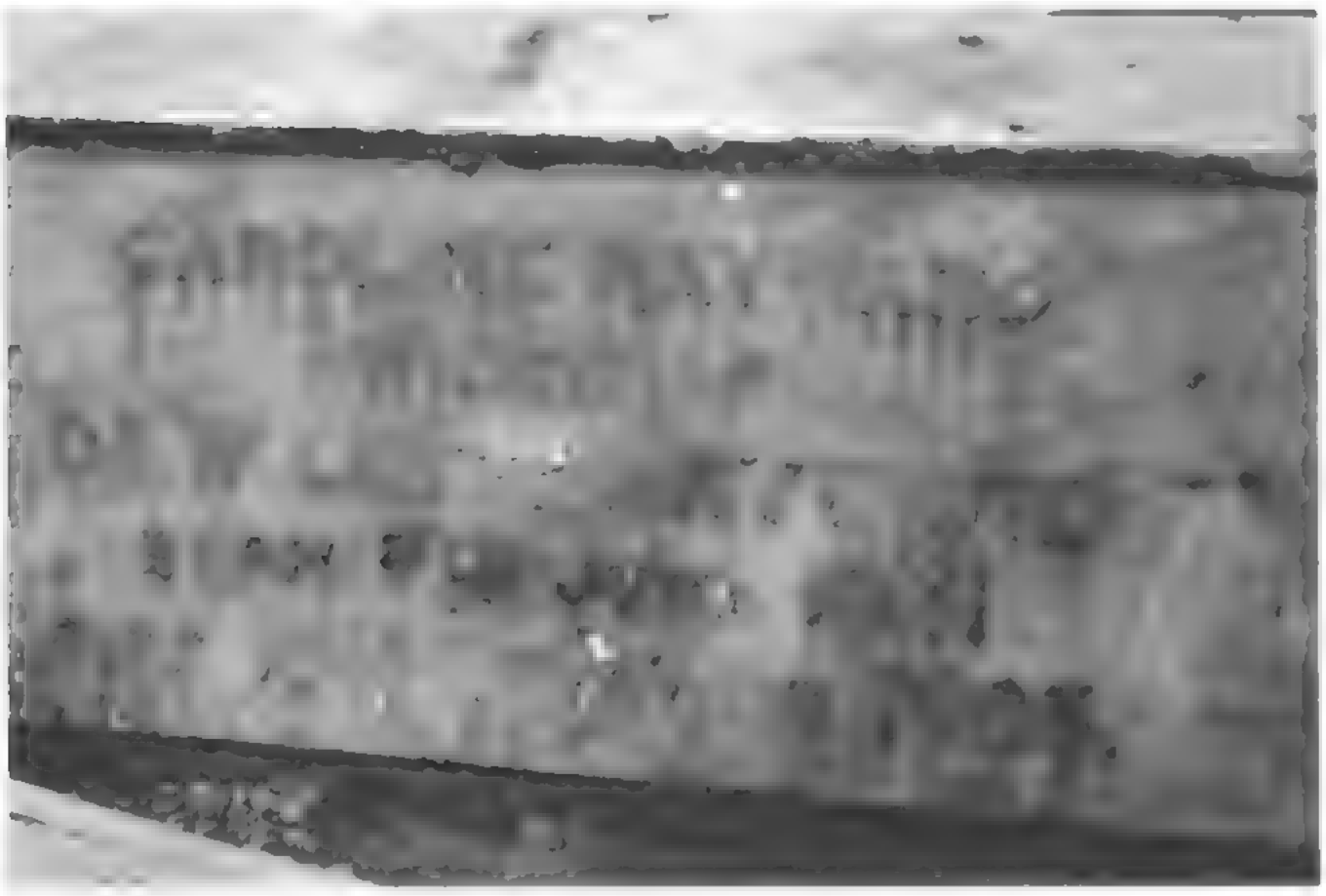

Fig. 8. St. George's Church (Armenian), Bushire. Caroline Hayward.

Fig. 9. St. George's Church (Armenian), Bushire. Haick Goolzad.

Fig. 10. St. George's Church (Armenian), Bushire. Tigran J. Malcolm.

Fig. 11. St. George's Church (Armenian), Bushire. Commandant A.Th. Sterzel.

BUSHIRE

St. George's Church (Armenian)

Both the church and adjoining cemetery were badly damaged during the Iran-Iraq War of the 1980s, and many of the memorials recorded in my 1998 article[2] have now gone; the five listed below are all that appear to have survived. Those of Haick Goolzad and Tigran Malcolm were not recorded in my earlier article, nor was that of the German A.Th. Sterzel.

W.J. Bird, d. 14.10.1890.[3]

Mrs Caroline Hayward, d. 19.10.1905.[4]

Haick Goolzad, b. 25.4.1875, d. 6.3.1941.

Tigran J. Malcolm, b. 1.3.1843, d. 4.5.1920.

Commandant A.Th. Sterzel, b. 25.6.1861 at Bautzen, Saxony, d. 16.9.1896 (Figs. 6–11).

The Goolzad and Malcolm headstones, inscribed in both English and Armenian, indicate that the deceased were members of the Bushire Armenian community and probably enjoyed British Protected Person status. Commandant Sterzel was captain of the 600-ton *Persepolis*, the Persian Navy's very first steamship, built at Bremerhaven in 1884; when Curzon inspected her at Lingeh in 1889 she had a crew of forty Persian and Arabs and four German officers.[5]

RAYSHAHR (RESHIRE)

The old British Cemetery[6]

This was abandoned in 1963 and remains in a sorry condition (Fig. 12). The ruined headstone of Ernest H. Tayson's grave was photographed by Paul Gotch in 1963:

Ernest H. Tayson, d. Bushire 3.4.1906 aged 26. Leading Seaman on H.M.S. *Hermes* (Fig. 13).

Fig. 12. View of the abandoned cemetery.

Fig. 13. Ernest H. Tayson.

Notes

1 See *Iran* XXXVI (1998), pp. 165–66.
2 *Ibid.*, p. 167.
3 *Ibid.*
4 *Ibid.*
5 The Hon. G.N. Curzon, *Persia and the Persian Question* (London, 1892), vol. II, pp. 394–96.
6 See *Iran* XXXVI (1998), pp. 167–68, and XXXVII (1999), p. 173.

Genealogical Committee Redondo Stake
Church of Jesus Christ of L D S
2000 W ARTESIA BOULEVARD
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

Miscellanea

Genealogica et Heraldica.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A.,

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LOS ANGELES FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

INDEXED

Loxley, 288.
Maidstone, All Saints, 26, 61, 110, 137, 178, 224
Marriages of Wandsworth Inhabitants, 12, 38, 89, 143, 170, 202, 233, 281
Martock, 126.
Moreton-Morrell, 286.
Newbold Pacy, 286.
Paignton, Devon, 128
Polesworth, Warwick, 15.
Salford Priors, 241
Stansfield, Suffolk, 81, 175.
Stanstead, Suffolk, 82.
Stradishall, Suffolk, 82.
Stretton-on-Fosse, 288.
Tachbrooks, 284.
Wasperton, 286.
Waltisfield, Suffolk, 176.
Wrapstead, Suffolk, 83
Winkhambrook, Suffolk, 84
Wisbech, St. Peter's, Cambridge, 302.

FUNERAL CERTIFICATE.
Dicer, Sir Robert, Bart., 189

GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE FAMILIES OF—
Bartlett, 126.
Dudley, 259, 283.
Follett, 60.
Furneaux, 8.
Harvey, 229
Howard, 191.
Knox, 121
Scott, 66
Snow 251

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES.
Basket quartering in Bishop, 114
Coe and Hopton, 151
L'Estrange, De Cerjat, and Winn, 227
Descartierns Pedigree, 151, 227.
Knevet Shield in Charlton Church, Wilts, 150.
Lovejoy Family, The, 114.
Prandx, 227

GENEALOGICAL NOTES FROM BIBLES PRAYER BOOKS, etc., RELATING TO THE FAMILIES OF
Blades—Blackburn, 252.
Cooke, 48
Kent—Harris, 168.
Mayle—Jempson — Brooker, 279.
Purslowe, 286.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Harleian Society, 152
Kent Archæological Society, 152.
"Records of Farnham Royal," 62
Family History—
Howetson, 304.
Sherborn, 304.

MISCELLANEOUS
A London Citizen's Diary, 176.
Description of the Arms surmounting the undated advertisement of "Thomas Ponson, Armes Painter," 109 and *pl.*

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS
Charlton Church Wilts. 50.
Frocester Church, 206.
Haughley, 147
Hawkedon 140
Jerusalem
Cemetery near Mount Zion, 46, 86.
Church of St. Anne, near the Pool of Bethesda, 46 and *pl.*
Church of the Holy Sepulchre, before the Great Gate 84 and *pl.*
Kings Stanley Church 206
Leghorn
English and American Inscriptions in the Old (and now closed) Protestant Cemetery, 31, 66, 89, 153
Lucerne
English Cemetery 118, 156.
New Town Cemetery 159
Old Cemetery, 158
St. Mark's Church 158
Marylebone Parish Church, 253, 297
Mildenhall, Suffolk, 149
Nympsfield Churchyard, 206
Schaffhausen. 159.
South Kirkby Church, co. York, Stone Tablet in Memory of Maria Armytage, 280 and *pl.*
Spalding Churchyard, Linc., 142.
Stansfield Church, Suffolk, 174.
Westminster Abbey, Henry VII Chapel, brass plate to Lieut.-General John Cope, K B, 248

PEDIGREES
Armytage, 280.
Bacon. 160
Barrowe, 167
Bass, 122
Buers, 164.
Cokayne, Cokaine, or Cockayne. 153
Cope. 208. 237 280
Desmeriaux. 77, 151
Furneaux 7
Gaudier 248.
Harvey 229
Hayward, 207
Lobero 265.
Manor 76.
Rous, 190
Rossett. 196
Snow, 250.
Stoner or Stonard, 105.
Turnour, 184.
Vincent, 104.
Vincent and Brackal, 200
Waring, 52
Wynston, 16 and *pl.*

REVIEWS
Carr-Gomm F C, Handbook of the Administrations of Great Britain, 87 1910, 187
Carter W F, S A, The Registers of the Parish Church of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, 115.
Feuland Notes and Queries, 36, 116, 152, 188, 228, 264, 303.
Iggleden C., A Saunter through Kent with Pen and Pencil, 115.
Journal of the Ex Libris Society 36. 76, 116, 151, 187, 228, 264, 303.
Reade, Compton, A Record of the Redes of Barton Court, Berks, 76
Victoria Magazine of History and Biography, 146, 188, 228. 264. 303
Wright C E. Caricatures Gleeson Gunnis a Monograph, 75.
X., The right to bear Arms, 75.

WILLS
Acton 107
Ashe. 124
Bacon, 22 70.

Marriages.

1634	Jan.	23	Mark Balles & Judah Ray
1674	Feb	26	Simon Raye and Matthew [sic, ? Martha] Last.
1714	Oct.	6	Joseph Ray and Ann Frost.
1743	Oct.	6	John Argent and Mary Ray, both of this parish
1751	Dec.	25	John Lurg and Elizabeth Wray

Burials

1624	Jan.	23	Margaret Ray d. of Simon
1626	July	12	Simon Ray.
1634	Feb.	16	Rebecka Ray wife of John.
1634	[? April	21]	Sara Ray d. of John.
1635	June	3	John Ray.
1636	April	29	Martha Ray d. of John
1637	May	21	Dennis Ray d. of Ann Ray, widow.
	Oct.	3	Richard Ray s. of Ann Ray, widow.
1643	Sep.	6	Philemon Ray s. of Philemon
1647	May	16	John Raye s. of Philemon.
1656	Nov.	25	Sarah Raye, widow
1678	Sep.	10	Simon Raye s. of Simon.
1715	June	21	Samuel Ray.
1730	Aug.	27	Daniel Ray.
1739	Nov.	24	Mary Ray, widow.

(To be continued.)

Monumental Inscriptions in Jerusalem.*

Before the Great Gate of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

+ HIC : IACET : PHILIPPVS : DE
AVBINGNI : CVIVS : ANIMA RE
QVIESCAT : IN PACE : AMEN :+

The following interesting letter and notes thereto in reference to above tombstone appeared in "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries" of March 1890:—

"This stone was discovered in its present position some twenty-five years ago, being till then covered by some remains of modern buildings which are seen in older representations of the principal entrance to the church and have been removed. The Rev. J. E. Hanauer curate of Christ Church here, has in the Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund for April 1887 clearly shewn that this is the tombstone of Philippe d'Aubigny one of the Barons of England who signed Magna Charta in 1215, and afterwards joined in the Sixth Crusade to Egypt and Palestine. He was at Acre in 1222 and was with the Emperor Frederic in 1228 when Jerusalem was recovered. D'Aubigny remained with the Crusaders until his death which was shortly prior to their expulsion from Jerusalem in 1246 by the Sultan of Egypt. Matthew Paris referring to events happening just before this expulsion writes (p. 449): 'About this time the noble devotee to God's service, the valiant warrior Philippe d'Aubineto after that he had long battled for God in the Holy Land and often made pilgrimage thereto, at last, in the same land closed his days, and, making a laudable end of his godly life, merited, what living he had long fervently desired, holy burial in the Holy Land.'

"Jerusalem, 14 *January* 1890." "E. CHISHOLM BATTEN.

There can be no doubt that the noble warrior here commemorated is the man alluded to by Mr W. Jones (see p. 7 of same Number) as being the first of the name seised of the manor of South Petherton, and who is also mentioned by Collinson (vol. iii., p. 108).

---

* Communicated by A. F. G. LEVESON GOWER, Esq., The Hague.

'The letter of Mr H[illegible] to which Mr Batten has called attention gives important information concerning the [illegible] subject of questions recently raised in the pages of *The New Par*[illegible]. Whether the recantation of belief in [illegible] of the earlier letter will render [illegible] to retract or modify [illegible] what [illegible] Foreigners apply to W[illegible] section of Mr Longfellow's [illegible] Hiawatha.

In A.D. [illegible] to A[illegible] who [illegible] of the many old spellings of the name) was [illegible] one [illegible] Barons to sign *Magna Charta* at Runnymede (p. 235). After the [illegible] that [illegible] have [illegible] in a hurry of rage. They have given the [illegible] with [illegible] without [illegible]. When [illegible] having been a party of [illegible] marauders, he [illegible] besieging the Castle of [illegible] that [illegible] William de [illegible] there [illegible] part of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of those [illegible] of the highest [illegible] and [illegible] who were William and [illegible] Aymer de [illegible] Hurstmonceux [illegible] Pevensey [illegible] Aymer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Christopher Samuel Coral | Born Oct. 31, 1878 | Died Apr. 14, 1882

Mary Christina Coral Died Aug 3, 1868 Age 16 months.

A small white marble tablet let into wall George Dalton, M.D. | Missionary | to the | Jews | Died Jan. 25, 1828.

Mary Atkinson | Born xxi Oct mdcclix | Died ix June mdcccix

A stone slab with open book at head with inscription in Hebrew and Greek. Sacred to the Memory | of | Samuel Neil infant son of | James and Sarah Elisabeth Neil | Born and died | on the 21st October | 1871.

Mary B. Bailey | Died May 29, 1859 | Aged 8 months.

Emily Louisa Finn Died at Urmia Dec 24, 1848 | Aged 22 months

Sacred to the Memory of Dorothea Bergheim | born December 1, 1857 | Died December 12, 1858.

Philemon Bergheim, died August 17 1859 | Age 5 months.

Dorothea Bergheim | Aged 6 years and 8 months, Died January 11, 1862

Conrad James | Bergheim Died January 1, 1868 | Aged 21 months

Sophia Adelaide | Bergheim Died August 3, 1864 | Age 10 months.

Violet Moore | born in February And Died in June | 1872

Henry David Moore, Died July 26, 1870, Aged 8 months

Charles Niven Moore Died Nov 15 1864 Aged 5 years, and 1 month

In | loving Memory of | Gilbert T Charles | Hornstein | Born July 20th, 1895 | Died August 16th, 1896.

A large sarcophagus monument of white marble Hebrew inscription on two sides, beneath is Monument test the mortal remains of Robert Bateman Esqre, M.P. | Second son of Sir Robert Bateman Baronet, of Belvoir Park Ireland He died suddenly on the 24th of December 1813 Aged 27 Years | He was an affectionate son, a kind brother, a true friend, | beloved by all for the sweetness of his disposition | As he was esteemed for the sincerity of his Character | For the purity of his morals and religious principles, | And the Integrity of his private conduct. His strength of mind was only equalled by the gentleness of his heart. His manners were gentle, his demeanour unassuming | And his many virtues were further adorned by his varied knowledge, and highly cultivated understanding | A severe illness he regarded as the "greatest gain" For with a thankful faith and fervent piety, | He placed his whole trust in the merits of his Saviour Jesus Christ, and, fully assured of salvation, thus Humbled | and, died as he lived a true Christian. "And preach are his Arms and Motto "Protectus veritas nostra."

A large monument. recumbent of Aberdeen granite with granite desk at head On both, the inscription :—Emily Alicia Bland | 16 March 1868.

Sacred | to the Memory of | Mary Ann Ewald | wife of the Revd F C. Ewald | born the 28th of May 1818, Died the 16th of January 1844.

Sacred to the Memory of | MARY | the beloved wife of JOSEPH DICKENSON, M D. of Liverpool | She slept in Christ | IX April MDCCCLVII [*sic*] Aged XXXVIII Years.

S. ✠ M | JOHN BOFLAND | Curate of Morpeth Northumberland Born XXIX September MDCCCXXIV ¶ Died XXVI April MDCCCLVII.

Small grey marble monument in the Church, on wall of south transept — W C H[illegible]ER | died 9th August 1840 | Age 25 one month after arriving | from England | as Architect | of Christ Church.

In loving Memory | of | NELLIE ABRAMSON, Born April 21, 1873 Died May 27, 1878.

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN | WEINTRAUL | Born April 1869 | Died June 27th, 1889.

In | loving Memory of OLIVE C. CLARK | Born Jan 7, 1880 | died August 2, 1891

MATILDA CREASY | Died Sept. 8, 1858 | Aged 60 Years.

An upright headstone surmounted by cross (broken) and I H.S. in pediment In loving Memory of ALEXANDER ROBERT | ILIEWICZ of Jerusalem | who entered into rest | June 17th, 1895.

Sacred | to the Memory | of M LYONS | died the 29th of June | 1852

Sacred | to the Memory | of | MAX UNGAR | died Dec. 31, 1887 Aged 72.

Sacred to the Memory | of | ELIZA UNGAR the infant daughter of MAX PALM UNGAR | Born the 27th of Feb[y] 1849 died the 7th March of the same year.

Sacred also to the Memory | of | ELIZA UNGAR | sister of the same | Born the 6th September 1852 | Died the 16th August 1864.

Sacred to the Memory | of | HENRY UNGAR Born Sept. 3rd, 1847 | Died Jan. 16th, 1855.

In loving Memory | of GEORGE M CLARK | Born Jan 3, 1886 | Died May 13, 1886.

In loving Memory of | GLADYS M. CLARK born April 5, 1887 | died July 30, 1891

Sacred | to | the Memory of DORA MARGARET the beloved wife of the Rev[d] H PHILIP, M D, etc. | born 27th March 1817 Died 7th Jan[y] 1862.

Sacred | to the Memory | of PETER MESHULLAM b. 12 July 1835 | Died March 6th, 1869.

MARY MESHULLAM | Born Sep. 1809 | Died Dec. 1882.

A large upright ornamented stone surrounded by railing, above inscription a Bishop's mitre.—Sacred to the Memory of the Right Rev. | SAMUEL GOBAT, D.D. | From 1846 to 1879 Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. | Born Jan. 26, 1799, Died May 1, 1879. | Also of | MARIA R. C. GOBAT | His wife. Born Nov. 9, 1813, Died Aug. —, 1879.

In loving Memory of | the Rev. CHARLES FREDERICK WESTON, B.A., of Derby, England | Curate of Walcot Church, Bath, | who fell asleep in Jesus while on a visit at Jerusalem | April 9th, 1884, aged 26.

In Memoriam. | The Right Revd JOSEPH BARCLAY, D.D., LL.D., Third Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. | late Rector of Shapeford, Herts. Died Oct. 22, 1881, Aged 50. | His widow who survived him only 4 months, is buried at Kettering, Norfolk. | They were lovely and pleasant in their lives & in death they were not long divided.

A recumbent monument with top slab of red marble. On reverse side.—In loving Memory of | MARGARET BRANSON | 3rd daughter of Bishop BARCLAY. | Died Oct. 18, 1880, Aged 8 years.

A mitre at head and at the foot of this monument two coats of arms joined by a mitre. Under mitre motto: "Dieu avec nous."

A marble monument, above Inscription a Bishop's mitre. Sacred to the Memory | of the Right Reverend | MICHAEL SOLOMON ALEXANDER, D.D. | First Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem | whose Christian love won the good will of his brethren of Israel | whose Christian wisdom | triumphed over peculiar difficulties and complications | the high regards of other Churches, | whose meekness, zeal, and Christian simplicity | secured the affection of all who knew him. | He fell asleep in the Lord | Nov. 23, 1845 | in the [illegible] year of his age.

The inscription is repeated in Greek, German, and Hebrew.

(To be continued.)

Cooke.

ENTRIES ON FLY-LEAVES OF A BIBLE PRINTED AT CAMBRIDGE BY JOHN HAYES, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY, 1673.

My Daughter was born April y^e^ second being Good Friday. She was Christned Elizabeth April y^e^ sixteenth 1697.

Mr Wm Delaune, Godfather.
Mrs Ann
Mrs Elizabeth } Hervey, Godmothers.

She was married to Mr J. Cooke the 14th of July 1720 by the Revd Dr Wrekart, Dean of Winchester, in the Chapple of the Virgin Mary, within the Cathedral Church of Winchester.

Thomas the son of John and Elizabeth Cooke was born at Winchester on fryday the eleventh of August 1721 five and forty minutes after ten a clock in the morning, and was Christned in the Cathedral by Mr Dean Wrekart on the 28th of y^e^ same month.

Mr Tho. Williams } Godfathers.
Mr Ed. Cooke }
Mrs Sayer, Godmother.

He had the small-pox in Septembr 1731.—J. C.

1666	Dec.	28	John Ray the elder
1671	Dec.	8	Anne Ray wife of John.
1672	June	22	Robert Ray s. of Robert.
16$\frac{7}{8}$	Jan.	6	John Ray the elder.
1685	July	2	Mary Ray wife of Robert.
1685	July	9	Robert Ray
1701	May	24	Mme. Ray, widow.
1701	June	10	Joseph Ray the elder
170$\frac{4}{5}$	Feb.	22	Nathanael Ray s. of John & Mary.
1710	July	21	Nathaniel Ray s. of John
1720	Dec.	13	Mary Ray d. of John & Mary
1728	Oct.	14	Anne Ray d. of Richard & Susan.
1730	Dec.	17	Margaret Ray d. of Richard & Susan.

(To be continued.)

Monumental Inscriptions in Jerusalem.*

A red marble cross with stone curb. On the cross:—ALICE BLYTH ob. Feb. XXVII, MDCCCXCV.

An Aberdeen granite obelisk surmounted by an urn, inscription in gilt letters:—In Memory of EBENEZER JOHNSTONE | BARTON, of the Bengal Civil Service | Born at Ecclefechan | Dumfriesshire | 20th March 1839 | died at Jerusalem 2nd December 1895 He was engaged for many years | in the Judicial and | Executive departments | of the | British Government | in India.

A marble cross, grave enclosed by marble curb. On the cross:—In loving Memory of | MARY FEARNE PRICE.

On the back of the cross:—MARY FEARNE PRICE | Taken Home | January 18, 1885.

A small Irish cross of white marble:—In loving Memory of | MARY ELISABETH | beloved wife of | Rev R. ELLIOTT GAZA | who fell asleep Oct 1, 1887, Aged 81.

In a large railed enclosure three small upright slabs:—

(1) In loving Memory of | MARIA DOROTHEA | BERGHEIM | born April 9, 1827 | Died July 20, 1891

(2) In loving Memory of | CHRISTOPHER | BERGHEIM | Born Feb. 15, 1855 | Died April 5, 1891.

(3) In loving Memory | of | MELVILLE PETER BERGHEIM | Born Jan. 27, 1815 | died May 13, 1890.

A recumbent white marble monument:—Sacred | to the Memory of EDWARD MACGOWAN, M.D. | Physician for XVIII years to the | Jerusalem Mission of the | London | Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews | who ceased from his labours and entered into his rest on the VI February MDCCCLX

Small recumbent stone:—CYRIL HERBERT MARRIOTT | Filius Rev H. MARRIOTT Ætat. XXXVI D. | Dec. XVII A.D. MDCCCLXXXVI.

* Communicated by A. F. G. LEVESON GOWER, Esq., The Hague—continued from p. 48.

Small recumbent stone —Sacred | to the Memory | of JOHN ROBERT HENRY | Eldest twin son of the Revd J. R. LOSELEY HALL | Born at Jaffa | December 30th, 1878 | Died at Jerusalem July 2nd, 1879 | Aged seven months.

GLADYS ROWENA CONNOR | Whom Jesus called to Himself May 31st, 1888 | Aged 10 months.

On a small piece of white stone —FREDA MARY ADENEY Born March 17 | Died August 16 | 1893.

ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE MAUD Daughter of THOMAS CHAPLIN, M.D. | Born August 29th, 1870 | died April 3rd, 1872.

A recumbent monument —In loving Memory of VICTOR ROBINSON infant son of | GEORGE ROBINSON LEES | Born in London May 29th, 1887 died at Jerusalem July 8th, 1888

On the other side —In loving Memory of EDITH ANNIE | the beloved wife of | GEORGE ROBINSON LEES Born in Rotherham, England, September 16th, 1861 | Died at Jerusalem August 21st, 1888.

A plain stone headstone —In Memory of | ANTOINETTE P. POWLE | Born Jan. 18, 1819 | Died Nov. 20, 1897.

A broken pillar of white marble The Reverend JOHN NICOLAYSON | Born June 1st, 1808 | 23 years a faithful watchman on the walls of Jerusalem, Fearless in the midst of War Pestilence and hard persecution A passer to the Gathering of the Hebrews and the Arabs | Planter of the Kingdom of Heaven and | Born to the Protestant Church | Loved beloved and died lamented by Christians, Jews, and Mahometans | the 8th day of October 1856.

Three inscriptions on the other three faces in Hebrew.

N.B.—In Register, Jane Dorothy Nicolayson buried 2 Nov 1853, age 8.

A recumbent monument of white marble Rev SOMERSET BRAFIELD BURTCHAELL, M.A. Born in Ireland 1842 ordained 1868 Pure in heart, fervent in Spirit, serving the Lord | He was called to Ireland, to Scotland, and to Italy, and in 1877 was appointed to | Christ Church Jerusalem, where he departed to be with Christ, receiving gracious tokens, June 6, 1878 In whom were seen the fruits of the Spirit, in Life and Death That peace which passeth understanding

At the foot a cross, on the reverse side a Hebrew inscription At the two sides of the monument the following (in part) —ANNA PAMELA BURTCHAELL | Born in Rome 8th March 1875 | Died in Jerusalem 27 Dec 1877.

On the other side (south) In Memory of CECILIA the infant daughter of SOMERSET and KATHARINE BURTCHAELL, who rests at Florence | till the day dawn.

A plain stone curb with small tablet at the head —Sacred to the Memory | of our beloved | EMMA.

A plain grave surrounded by stone curb and stone cross at foot —In | loving memory | of | ELIZABETH, wife of Rev | SIMEON ARTHUR, M.A Below — Worn out by long years of | a life full of loving service | and quiet rest | which was spent | on the Mount of Olives | Secretum meum mihi | Feb 4, 1892 | in her 59th year.

A pedestal stone with weeping figure at the top In loving memory of | J. N. CRAAF who fell asleep | in the Lord | on July 2nd, 1883, Aged 59 | For 30 years Missionary to the Jews in this City.

A plain stone curb with stone cross at the head. On the cross —DOROTHY FOUSTER the beloved wife | of FRANK T. ELLIS Jerusalem | Died April 14th, 1891 | Aged 26 years.

A plain stone curb with cross at the head At base In loving Memory of | ELIZA | daughter of the late Wm JEAFFRESON, F R C.S., who died at the | Deaconess House in Jerusalem | May 28, 1890, Aged 57

A plain stone slab In loving remembrance | of | ELIZABETH | wife of | D. C JOSEPH of the Evangelical Mission | to Israel | whom the Lord called home | January 13, 1890 This mortal must put on immortality

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An upright headstone :—In | loving Memory of PETER BERGHEIM born Sept. 2, 1844 | died Oct. 24, 1885.

An upright stone similar to preceding :—In | loving memory | of | MARTHA | wife of PETER BERGHEIM | Born Sept. 8, 1848 | died Feb. 5, 1888.

A small recumbent headstone within a railing :—HARRIET | H. T. BERGHEIM | March 7, 1883 | Dear little one.

A plain stone slab, rounded at top To the Memory | of WILLIAM HOPE | of Chelford and Manchester England, Merchant, born May 15, 1841 | died March 27, 1883, Musical Conductor & Rector's Warden of Christ Church | Stockport & widely beloved.

At base :—This memorial is erected by T Kay

A plain red marble cross In arms of cross PAUL VERNIER | Born in Canada December 4, 1844 | died at Jerusalem June 25, 1888.

A recumbent stone in an iron railing with a cherub at top :—Sacred to the Memory of THOMAS | MURAD HAREM | who died 8 Sept. 1889, Aged 66 years.

A plain stone :—In | loving memory | of ELIZABETH SENIOR | died Sept. 19, 1889 | Aged 38.

A plain stone :—SALOMON ALTSCHUL | a | Hebrew Christian who | lived many years | in Jerusalem | died November 21 | Aged 73 years.

A plain stone with cross engraved above inscription :—Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM SINIARD | who died | on the 9th of Sept^r 1881 Aged 67.

A plain stone covering whole grave with cross at head. On stone :—CHARLES FREDERICK TYRWHITT | DRAKE | Born Jan. 2d, 1846 | died June 23, 1874.

A Hebrew inscription below.

A plain stone with broken pillar at head :—Corporal JAMES DUNCAN H B.M Royal Engineers Died 19 August 1868 when employed on the Jerusalem excavations | Erected by his Comrades.

A marble slab let into stone In loving Memory of | SARAH ANN STAFFEN Born in London Sept 13th, 1843 She came to Syria in 1864 in connection with the | Society for promoting female | Education in the East, and | finished her course | at Bethlehem Nov. 3rd, 1878.

A small altar-tomb. On the top inscribed To the Memory of | Paul Joseph Stem | born in Perth Hungary | for 20 years in Jerusalem a faithful witness for Jesus as the Messiah to his brethren of the House of Israel, died 10 January 1878 | aged 65 years.

A Hebrew inscription underneath.

A stone headstone surmounted by a cross In loving Memory of | Jessie James Gatherer the beloved wife | of | Aaron Hornstein | Born January 23, 1880 | died October 19, 1894.

A recumbent monument, above inscription a tree in a shield.—Here rests in peace | Constantine Samuel | Finkenstein Mamreor | Born 1812 died November 6, 1865.

An altar-tomb surrounded by an iron railing:—Sacred | to the Memory | of | Hannah | the beloved wife of Christian Hauser | born in Russia 1814 | Many years resident in Jerusalem, | died 20th of November 1865.

A small marble headstone with a cross engraved above.—Sacred | to the | beloved memory of | Palmseo C. Ungar | born March 27, 1819 died January 26, 1874

A recumbent monument engraved with a cross. Below the cross John Meshullam | Born October 9, 1799 | Died January 8, 1878.

A plain stone, engraved. Charlotte Maria | Ogilvy | 18 May, 1878.

A plain stone cross:—Sacred to the Memory of William Rodgie | late Banker, Bombay | who died here | on his way home to Scotland on the 20th of March 1873 | In the 37th year of his Age Erected by his widow

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A plain stone: John Bowes Johnston died | Nov 6, 1859 | Aged 55 years | Resident in | Jerusalem | from Oct. 1838.

Sacred to the Memory | of Caroline Cooper | late of Henley on Thames England | Born on the 4 September 1806, who after a residence of eleven years in | Jerusalem departed this life on the 22 November 1859.

A rock.—J. F. Palmer | 19 Dez. 1892 | 75 Jahre alt Er hat gethan was | Er Könnte.

MARRIAGES OF WANDSWORTH INHABITANTS.*

1746, June 19 Mr Joseph Shepherd of Kingston-upon-Thames & Mrs Elizabeth Bolls of Wandesworth, Surry (St. George's Chapel, Mayfair)

1746, June 23. Mr James Scott & Mrs Mary Betsworth of Wandsworth, Surry. (St. George's Chapel, Mayfair.)

1749 July 20 John, son of James and Mary Scott, bapt.
1752 April 18 Richard, son of James and Mary Scott, bapt.
1755 Feb. 16 Joseph, son of James and Mary Scott, bapt.
1757 Oct. 11 Mary, daughter of James and Mary Scott, bapt.
1762 Sep. 19 Mary, daughter of James and Mary Scot, bapt.
1767 Feb. 7 William, son of James and Mary Scot, bapt.
1762 Mar. 28 Mary, inf. dau. of James and Mary Scot, bur.
1763 April 3 Elizabeth, inf. dau of James and Mary Scot, bur

* Communicated by Cecil T. Davis, Esq.—continued from p. 41.

lane when Hyde manor was formed, the old course of Watling Street being then prehistoric, and probably known only to the learned.

Of Hyde as a manor the terms of the Act are :—

"The site, soil, circuit, and procincts of the manor of Hyde, with all the demesne lands, tenements, rents, meadows, and pastures of the said manor, with all other profits and commodities to the same pertaining, now in the tenure of one John Arnold."

The usual term "messuage" is not here (nor is it with the Eybury terms), the tenant's dwelling being implied in the tenements. The one manor house was that of Neyte, the lodge of the Abbot, lord of all Eia, whether or not divided into the lesser manors of Neyte, Eybury, and Hyde.

W. L. RUTTON.

INSCRIPTIONS IN JERUSALEM.

THE following epitaphs and inscriptions were copied by me during a visit to Jerusalem in March of last year. They are on monuments in the British and German Protestant Cemetery, situated on Mount Sion, to reach which you pass through the garden of the Bishop Gobat Schools, beyond the Jaffa gate. The cemetery appears to be in the charge of the Church Missionary Society. Though now outside the walls, it was formerly within the wall which enclosed Sion and Ophel. In the garden I saw the foundation of the great corner tower, and some remarkable Roman baths cut out of the rock. Many white stone Roman tesseræ I saw on the ground also evidenced Roman occupation.

Nos. 1–4 are near the wall between the cemetery and the garden, on the right of the gateway :—

1. Ernest Gordon | Farquharson | Captain R.E. | Fell asleep in Jesus | On Easter Tuesday, April 1st, 1902. | Aged 32. | In sure and certain hope.

2. In loving memory of | Douglas | Carnegie Brown | Who [*sic*] God took | to Himself 17th May, 1904. | Aged 5 months.

3. [Chi-Rho monogram.] | Alice Blyth | Ob. Feb. XXVII. M.DCCCXV.

4. In loving memory | Of | Mary Maria Jacombs | Of Birmingham, England, | Who came as Missionary | to Syria in 1863. | And entered into rest | In the Mount of Olives | May 18, 1902. | Aged 64 years. | With Christ | Which is far better.

5. In deeply | Loving Memory of | Helen Attlee | Who | After a peculiarly | happy Christian life | in England & | as C.M.S. Missionary | from 1890 | Ascended | From the Mt. of Olives | to be | With Christ | Dec. 22, 1898. | Sorely missed | Till the great reunion | By her sorrowing Father | & many European & | Native Friends.—On the other side are these texts in Arabic : John xii. 32, 1 Tim. i. 15.

6. Here lie | The remains of | John C. Whiting | Mass. | Horatio G. Spofford, | &c.

7. In memory of | Ebenezer Johnstone Barton | of the Bengal Civil Service | Born at Ecclefechan Dumfriesshire | 20th March, 1839. | Died at Jerusalem | 2nd December 1895. | He was engaged | For many years | In the judicial and | Executive Departments | Of the | British Government | In India.—On a granite column supporting an urn.

8. In memory of | James R. Patterson | Boston, Mass. | U.S.A. | Died | November 30th, 1897. | Aged 39 Years.—In the central square, on the right hand.

9. In | Memory | of | Elizabeth | Wife of Rev. | Simmonds Attlee, M.A. | Worn out by long years of | Unselfish loving labour | The last and happiest Of which was spent | On the Mount of Olives | She entered into rest | Feb. 4, 1892. | In her 59th year. Blessed they rest and | their works do follow them. | She hath been a succourer | Of many | We rejoice in hope | Of the glory of God.—On a stone cross on a pedestal.

10. In | Loving Memory of | J. N. Coral | Who fell asleep | In the Lord | On July 22nd, 1891. | Aged 59 years | For 30 years Missionary | To the Jews in this City | Blessed are ye that sow | Beside all waters. [On the back is this inscription.] In Loving Memory of | Selma Coral | Born Dec. 21st, 1847. | Died May 9th, 1894.—This monument is a marble angel on a stone pedestal.

11. Sacred to the Memory | Of our beloved | Emma.—On a flat stone within a border.

12. In | Loving Memory | Of | Peter Bercheim | Born Sept. 2, 1844. | Died Oct. 24, 1885. | Lord, Thou hast been | Our dwelling place | In all generations. | Before the mountains | Were brought forth | Even from everlasting to | Everlasting Thou art God. | Psalm xc. 1, 2.—On a headstone within a border.

13. In | Loving Memory | Of | Martha | Wife of Peter Bercheim | Born Sept. 8, 1848. | Died Feb. 5, 1888. | Till He come. | 1 Cor. xi. 26.—On a headstone within a border.

14. In loving memory of | Eliza | Daughter of the late | Wm. Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S. | Who died at the | Deaconesses' House in Jerusalem | May 23, 1890. Aged 57. | In sure and certain hope | Of a blessed resurrection.—On a stone cross within a border.

15. Dorothy Forster | The beloved wife | of | Frank T. Ellis | Jerusalem | Died April 14th, 1891 | Aged 26 years. They that be wise shall shine as | The brightness of the firmament | And they that turn many | To righteousness as the stars | For ever and ever. Daniel xii. 3.—On a stone cross within a border.

DELTA.

(To be continued.)

THE BALTIMORE AND "OLD MORTALITY" PATERSONS. (See 4 S. vi. 70, 187, 207, 243, 290, 354 ; vii. 60, 218, 264 ; 5 S. ii. 97).—After considerable discussion in 'N. & Q.' a number of years ago, it was pointed out by DR. RAMAGE, in an indirect reference to the will of William Patterson, father of Elizabeth (Patterson) Bonaparte, that this William Patterson had *no* direct connexion with John Paterson, son of "Old Mortality," who went to Baltimore in 1774 or 1776.

of the 1807 edition in the British Museum is the one in the Grenville Library, and I could not find any MS. notes in it.

As regards the ship De Grave, which was her correct name, and her commander Capt. Young, Capt. Oliver in 1885 applied for information to the India Office, and was told by the then Registrar and Superintendent of Records that

"prior to 1702 there existed two East India Companies—the Old or London Company and the New English Company. The former had no such ship as the De Grave, nor any commander named Young or Younge; but the New Company had the De Grave as one of the first three vessels they sent to India."

On referring, however, to M. Albert Pitot's recently published 'T'Eylandt Mauritius' (Port Louis, 1905), we find on p. 303 an extract from a letter dated 3 April, 1703, from Deodati, the Governor of Mauritius, in which he reports that Capt. Michael Young, commander of the frigate Grove (*sic*) of Bengal had arrived at the North-East port (Port Louis) in a damaged condition and leaky, having run aground in the Gulf of Bengal and smashed six feet of the rudder.

Drury also relates in his 'Journal' that Capt. Boon, a pirate, had been at Mauritius

"about two months before, he having just then plundered a very rich Moorish ship, and had taken out of her 50 Lascars [whom the pirates were forced to leave behind for want of room]. These people we took with us."

The extract from Deodati's letter does not mention the pirate-captain's name, but gives the name of his ship ("le corsaire Spreek Trumpet"), and states that 30 blacks, 10 Lascars, and 2 young children, also Lascars—all landed from the pirate ship, and detained in Mauritius the previous year—were sent to the Cape by the same damaged vessel (the De Grave), as they would not work on the island and were at the charge of the Company, who had to find them salt for their fish.

The Capt. Boon in question was no other than the notorious pirate John Bowen, whose biography is given in Capt. Charles Johnson's 'History of the Pyrates' (vol. ii. pp. 49 *et seq.*, and additions at p. 371 and *passim*), where one of his ships is named the Speaker. On another page M. Pitot calls the ship "le corsaire Speaking Trumpot (le Porte-Voix)" in his narrative, but quotes the official text of a resolution of the Council of the 9th of January, 1702 (from the Cape of Good Hope Archives), wherein the pirate ship is also called the Speaker.

M. Pitot finds fault with some of Drury's dates, but the greater part of the difficulty will vanish if we remember that Drury's ship passed through the downs on 19 Feb., 1701, Old Style, that is in 1702. L. L. K.

INSCRIPTIONS IN JERUSALEM.

(See *ante*, p. 25.)

I CONCLUDE the list of inscriptions copied by me at Jerusalem last March:—

16. Charles Frederick Tyrwhitt | Drake | Born Jan. 2nd, 1847 [?]. | Died 1871 [?]. | This is life eternal that they might know | Thee the only God and Jesus Christ | Whom Thou hast sent.—There is also an Arabic inscription; and a cup in the stone. On a stone cross on a slab.

17. Corporal James Duncan | H.B.M. Royal Engineers | Died 10 August, 1868 | When employed on the | Jerusalem Excavations. | Erected by his Comrades.—On a broken column on a slab.

18. In loving memory of | Sarah Ann Stanton Born in London Sept. 13, 1842. | She came to Syria in 1864 | In connection with the | Society for Promoting Female | Education in the East, and | Finished her course | At Bethlehem, Nov. 3rd, 1878. | Thanks be to God which | Giveth us the victory | Through our Lord Jesus | Christ. 1 Cor. xv. 57.—On a flat marble slab.

19. In loving memory of | Robert S. Lanterstein | Died Easter Morn April 1st, 1878 | Aged 69 years.—On a stone cross within a border.

20. In memory | of | Rev. James Henry Vidal | Vicar of Chiddingly | County of Essex [Sussex?], England | Who died March 15, 1875 | Aged 55 | There remaineth therefore | a rest for the People of God. | Hebr. 4 ch. 9 v.—On a railed flat stone.

21. Sacred | To the memory | of | Caroline Cooper | late of | Henley on Thames | England | Born on the 4 September, 1806 | Who after a residence of eleven years | in Jerusalem | Departed this life on the | 22 November, 1859. | Looking for that blessed hope and the | glorious appearing of the great God and | Saviour Jesus Christ. Titus 2. 13. | Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from | henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may | rest from their labours, | And their works do follow them. Rev. 14. 13.—On a flat stone.

22. John Bowes Johnston died | Nov. 6, 1859. | Aged 55 years. | Resident in | Jerusalem | From Oct. 1838.—On a flat stone.

23. Beneath this monument rest the mortal remains of | Robert Bateson, Esq. M.P. | Eldest son of Sir Robert Bateson, Baronet, | Of Belvoir Park, Ireland. | He died in Jerusalem on the 24th of December, 1843 | Aged 27 years. | He was an affectionate son, a kind brother, a true friend; | Beloved by all for the sweetness of his disposition, | As he was esteemed for the sincerity of his character | For the purity of his mind and religious principles | And the integrity of his public conduct. | His strength of mind was only equalled by the goodness of his heart, | His manners were gentle, his demeanour unassuming | And his many virtues were further adorned | By his varied knowledge and highly cultivated understanding. | Above all he neglected not the one thing needful | For with unshaken faith and fervent piety | He placed his whole trust in the mercy of his Saviour Jesus Christ | (fully assured of salvation through His blood) | And died as he had lived, a true Christian.

—On a marble cenotaph with horns at the corners, and a shield bearing a lion above three wings, with the motto beneath "Probitas Verus Honos."

24. Emily Alicia Bland | 16 March, 1868.—On a red granite obelisk on a pedestal.

25 Mary Chris- | tina Coral | Died Aug. 3, 1868. Aged 16 months | Of such | is the kingdom of heaven.—On a flat stone.

26. James Stephen Coral | died May 4, 1879. | Age 9 months | Thou, Lord, didst it.—On a flat stone.

27. Christopher Samuel Coral born [died ?] Oct. 31, 1878. | He sent from above, He took | him because He delighted in him. | Psalm 18. 16, 19.—On a flat stone.

28. George Dalton, M.D. | Missionary | to the | Jews | Died Jan. 25, 1826.—On a flat stone.

29. Henry David Moore | Died July 26, 1869.—On a flat stone.

30. Violet Moore | Born in February | And died in May, 1872.—On a flat stone.

31. Emily Louisa Finn | Died at Urtas, Dec. 17, 1858. | Aged 2½ months. | Jesus said | Suffer little children | to come unto Me.—On a flat stone.

32. Mary Bailey | Died May 25, 1859. | Aged 8 months. | Of such | Is the Kingdom of Heaven.

33. Daniel Fast, | &c.—On a sloping stone.

34. Sacred | To the Memory of | Cecil A. Hillyer Bisshopp | The infant son of Sir Cecil and Lady Bisshopp | who died at Jerusalem on the 5th of May 1844. | Aged 6 months | And He shall gather the lambs in His | Arms and carry them in His bosom. | Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight.—On a marble slab on the end wall.

35. In loving memory | of | Ellen Clark | Born June 3rd, 1832, | Died March 20th, 1904. | Thou wilt not | leave my soul | in the grave.—On an upright tinted marble monument.

36. In | loving memory of | Gladys M. Clark | Born April 5, 1887. | Died July 30, 1891. | She is not dead | but sleepeth.—On a stone scroll.

37. In loving memory | of | George M. Clark | Born Jan. 3, 1886. | Died May 13, 1886. | Safe in the arms of Jesus.—On a stone scroll.

38. Sacred to the memory of | M. Lyons.—On a flat stone.

39. In | loving memory | of | Winefred | Ethel Clark | Born July 5th, 1892. | Died May 30, 1900. | For of such is the | Kingdom of Heaven.—On a marble cross on a stone rock.

40. S. T. M. | John Holland | Surrogate of Morpeth | Northumberland | Born xxix. September, | MDCCCXXIV. | Died xxvi. Apr. MDCCCLVII. | In peace.—On a flat stone.

41. Sacred | to the memory of | Mary | the beloved wife of | Joseph Dickinson, M.D. | of Liverpool. | She slept in Christ | ix. April, | MDCCCVII. | Aged xxxviii. years. | I know that my Redeemer liveth. Job xix.—On a blue granite flat slab.

42. Sacred to the memory of | William Rodgie | Late Banker of Bombay | who died here | On his way home to Scotland | on the 20th of March, 1873 | in the 37th year of his age. | Erected by his widow.—On a marble cross on a base.

43. In loving memory | of | John Dickson | H.B.M. Consul, Jerusalem. | 1890–1906. | Born 17 June, 1847 | Died 4 July, 1906. | Be thou faithful unto death and | I will give thee a crown of life.—On a marble cross.

44. Charlotte Maria | Ogilvy | Died 18 May, 1878.—On a flat stone.

45. In loving memory of | The Rev. Charles Frederick Weston, B.A. of Derby | England, Curate of Widcombe, Bath, who fell asleep | in Jesus while on a visit at Jerusalem. | April 9th, 1884. Aged 26.—On a pointed stone cenotaph.

46. In Memoriam | The Right Revd. Joseph Barclay, D.D., LL.D. | Third Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. | Late Rector of Stapleford, Herts. | Died Oct. 22, 1881. Aged 50. | His widow, who survived him only 4 months, is | buried at Ketteringham, Norfolk. | They were lovely in their lives, and were not divided | in their death.

In loving memory of | Margharit Brandon | 3rd daughter of Bishop Barclay, who died Oct. | 18, 1880. Aged 8 years.—On a pink marble cenotaph.

47. Rev. Somerset Brafield Burtchael, M.A. | Born in Ireland, 1832. Ordained 1858 | Pure in heart, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. | He laboured in Ireland, in Spain, and in | Italy, and in 1877 was appointed to | Christ Church, Jerusalem, | whence he departed to be with Christ, in everything | giving thanks, June 6, 1878. | In his life were seen the fruits of the Spirit, in his death | That peace which passeth understanding.—On a marble cenotaph. A Hebrew inscription is on the other side.

48. Annie Romola Burtchael | Born in Rome 8th March, 1875 | Died in Jerusalem 27th Dec, 1877. | Jesus called a little child unto Him.

49. In memory of | Claudia | The infant daughter of | Somerset and Katharine Burtchael | Who rests at Florence | Until the day dawn. —On a sloping marble slab.

50. Reverend John Nicolayson | Born June 1st, 1803. | 23 years a faithful watchman on the walls of Jerusalem | fearless in the midst of war, pestilence, and earthquake | A master in all the learning of the Hebrews and the Arabs—Founder of the English Hospital and builder of the Protestant Church | Lived beloved and died lamented | By Christians, Jews, and Mahometans | the 6th day of Oct., 1856.

On another side is a Hebrew inscription, and: The memory of the just | is blessed | Prov. x. 7.

On a third side is a Hebrew inscription, and: The righteous is taken away | From the evil to come. | Is. lvii. 1.

On a fourth side is a Hebrew inscription, and: Blessed are the peace makers | For they shall be called the | Children of God. | Matt. v. 9.

On a broken marble column.

51. In memory of | Antoinette P. Powle. | Born Jan. 13, 1819. | Died Nov. 20, 1897. | Tarry till I come. | John xxi. 22.—On an upright headstone.

52. In loving memory of | Victor Robinson | Infant son of | George Robinson Lees | Born in London May 29th, 1887. | Died at Jerusalem July 8th, 1888.

On the other side is inscribed: In loving memory of | Edith Annie | the beloved wife of George Robinson Lees | Born in Rotherham, England, September 10th, 1861. | Died at Jerusalem August 1st, 1888.

On a stone cenotaph.

53. Elizabeth Charlotte Maud | daughter of Thomas Chaplin, M.D. | Born August 19th, 1870. | Died April 8th, 1872. | He shall gather the lambs with His | arms and carry them in His bosom. | Isaiah xl. 11.—On a flat stone.

54. Sacred to the memory | of the Right Reverend | Michael Solomon Alexander, D.D. | First Protestant Bishop in Jerusalem | whose, Christian love | won the good will of his brethren of Israel | Whose Christian wisdom | Triumphed over peculiar difficulties | And conciliated | The high regards of other Churches | Whose meekness, zeal, and Christian simplicity | Secured the affection of all who knew him. | He fell asleep in the Lord | Nov. 23, 1845. | In the —— year of his age | By the grace of God, I am what I am.

On the second side is a Greek inscription, on the third a German, and on the fourth a Hebrew. Upon a large monument of four varieties of stone.

55. Sacred | To the memory of the Right Rev. | Samuel Gobat, D.D. | From 1846–1879 | Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem | Born Jan. 26, 1799. Died May 11, 1879. | Also of Maria R. C. Gobat | His wife | Born Nov. 9, 1813. Died Aug. 1879. | Blessed are the dead which die | In the Lord, yea | Saith the Spirit, that they may | Rest from their | Works. Rev. xiv. 13.

On the second side is an Arabic inscription; on the third, one in Hebrew; and on the fourth one in German, with a marble medallion of the Bishop's head. On an upright panel is cut a mitre.

56. In | Loving memory of | Mary Fearne Price | Until the day break | And the shadows flee away.

On the other side is inscribed: Mary Fearne Price | Taken home | January 18, 1885.

On a stonecross.

57. She is not | Dead, but | Sleepeth. | In loving | Memory of | Mary Elizabeth | Beloved wife of | Rev. R. Elliott Goza | Who fell asleep Oct. 1, 1887. | Aged 31.—On a stone wheel cross.

58. In | Loving Memory of | Robert Houghton | Only child | Of | Richard and Frances C. Hughes | Died April 17th, 1899. Aged 3 years 4 months. | Jesus called a little Child unto Him. Matt. xviii. 2.—On a marble cross.

59. In loving memory | Of | Sydney | Son of | Thomas and Caroline | Gibbon | Of Bowdon, England, and C.M.S. Missionary | in Jerusalem | Who fell asleep | July 19, 1899. | Aged 30. | Ready to die at Jerusalem | For the Name | Of the Lord Jesus.—On a flat stone.

60. Gladys | Rowena Connor | Whom Jesus called To Himself | May 31st, 1888. | Aged 10 months.—On a flat stone.

61. Cyril Herbert Marriott | Filius Rev. Herbert Marriott | Dec. xvi., &c.—A Latin text follows. On a flat stone.

62. Sacred | To the memory of | Edward Maccowan, M.D. | Physician for seventeen years to the Jerusalem Mission of the | Society for Promoting Christianity | Among the Jews | And entered into his rest | On the vi. February, 1860. | Unto you which believe | Christ is precious | 1 Peter ii. 7.

Besides the above, there are inscriptions to Katie Kelk (63), F. W. Adeney (64), H. Israel (65), M. Benoriel (66), Dr. Schick (67), M. Dickinson (68), E. Piazza (69), R. Battesen (70), W. Hope (71), the Rev. C. F. Waton (72), C. H. Hillyer (73), and others in Arabic and German. DELTA.

LORD MACAULAY AND WILLIAM JOHN THOMS.—That the originator of 'N. & Q.,' a journal founded for the solving of problems, should himself form the subject for a problem, would indeed have been a matter of surprise to him, yet "Claudius Clear" recently offered in *The British Weekly* a book for the best reply to the following:—

"Lord Macaulay once met Mr. W. J. Thoms, the antiquary, in the Library of the House of Lords. Mr. Thoms mentioned to Lord Macaulay that he could not quite understand why Pope had satirised Dryden in 'The Dunciad.' Lord Macaulay said that Mr. Thoms must be mistaken, and with his usual eloquence, before an audience of a score of peers, he spoke for nearly half an hour in support of his opinion, and proved beyond all doubt that it was impossible that Pope could or would have lampooned Dryden. Mr. Thoms had all this time a copy of 'The Dunciad' in his pocket, with the page turned down at the passage. What should Mr. Thoms have done, and why?"

In *The British Weekly* for the 4th inst. it was announced that the prize had been awarded to R. M. Rees, Paulton, Bristol, who had replied as follows:—

"Mr. Thoms should have gone home and sent a letter to Lord Macaulay, quoting the lines referred to and giving the place where they could be found, at the same time thanking Lord Macaulay for his most interesting and illuminating discussion of the subject, which both for Mr. Thoms' own sake and that of the other auditors, he had found himself quite unable to interrupt."

Claudius Clear adds:—

"What Mr. Thoms did, I believe, was to go home and to take no action whatever, but curiously enough no competitor has suggested this course."

Between Macaulay and Thoms, as I am aware, there was a feeling of deep regard. My father has often spoken to me of their friendship, and the respect the great historian had for our founder's learning. Macaulay would frequently show this. On his being called to the House of Lords, when he was receiving the congratulations of many peers in the library, he noticed that Thoms had joined the group, and at once went to him and expressed great pleasure that he should be among those who rejoiced at the honour that had been bestowed upon him. Among the many references in 'N. & Q.' to Macaulay is one on the 1st of December, 1854, relating to the publication on the 17th of vols. iii. and iv. of his 'History.' Twenty-five thousand copies had been printed, but these were not sufficient to meet the demand, and "the press is already at work on a second impression."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

Literary and Historical Notes.

THE EUROPEAN CEMETERY IN JEDDA.

THE first record that has so far been traced in the British archives of the existence of a non-Moslem cemetery at Jedda (see App. III., n. *a*, as regards the name) is contained in a report to the Foreign Office, dated Jan. 28, 1860, in which G. E. Stanley (Vice-Consul and afterwards Consul from 1859 to 1864) drew attention to the then state of the cemetery. In this report Stanley reproduced information to the effect that prior to 1820 there had been no Christian burial-ground at Jedda, and that the Christians had been "obliged to bury their dead at sea, or in one of the numerous sandbanks that intersect the harbour." Mehmed Ali Pasha had, however, during the Egyptian occupation of the country, "granted to the Christians a small piece of ground on the desert outside the town, which was considered a great boon by the small Christian colony then resident, and was immediately walled in by them." If the date of origin suggested in this report, i.e., the year 1820, is approximately correct, it is interesting to note how closely it corresponds with that at which British subjects acquired the right of burial at Mocha under the Anglo-Yemeni Treaty signed there on Jan. 15, 1821, by a representative of the Imam and Captain Bruce, the British Agent. Article 3 of this treaty reads in the English text: "A piece of ground to be allotted for a cemetery; and none of those under the British Government and flag to be spoken to or insulted on account of their religion"; the more picturesque Arabic counterpart of which has been re-translated: "The dead of the English, that the Almighty and Supreme God orders their souls to be snatched away, there shall be a place appointed and set apart from [*sic*] them that they may bury their dead in it; no one shall say to them 'the practice of your sect is such or such; it is not good'" (Aitchison's Collection of Treaties, etc., Revised Edition, Calcutta, 1933, Vol. xi., p. 172).

In his despatch of Jan. 28, 1860, Consul Stanley went on to state that the original wall had by then fallen into so ruinous a state as to afford no protection against desecration by men and animals. The space, moreover, measuring only 17 yards by 7, was completely filled; so much so that it had recently been found impossible, when digging a grave for the English captain of a British ship, to avoid disturbing other remains. Stanley added that, since his appointment in January, 1859, eleven Christians, mostly sailors belonging to visiting ships, had been buried in the cemetery. He saw no reason to anticipate a diminution in 1860, as a greater number of ships were expected and nothing was done by the authorities to improve the sanitary condition of Jedda or to mitigate "the frightful amount of disease that is brought into the town during the pilgrimage."

Stanley submitted a proposal, made by M. Rousseau, the French Consul and himself, for the repair and enlargement of the cemetery to twice its existing size at an estimated cost of £100, to be contributed in equal parts by the British and French Governments. It was further proposed, if the enlargement were effected, to remove to the cemetery the remains of the two Consuls and other victims of the massacre of June, 1858 (see App. III., n. *b*). These remains had at the time been "ignominiously thrown together into a trench with nothing to mark where they lay and which at certain periods was overflowed by the sea."

The British and French Governments agreed to share the proposed expenditure. The Sublime Porte was approached, and in June, 1860, the British Ambassador in Constantinople reported that instructions for the enlargement of the cemetery had been sent to the Governor of Jedda. Residents and others connected with Jedda made good an excess in expenditure over the amount which had been estimated.

On Aug. 12, 1865, M. E. de Sainte Marie, who was apparently French Consul and acting British Consul at Jedda, reported to the British Agent and Consul General in Egypt that he had obtained from the Governor General of the Hejaz the grant "à l'Angleterre et à la France" of "une nouvelle concession de terrain pour un second Cimetière chrétien en cette ville, car l'ancien, créé depuis sept ans seulement, a été rempli en grande partie cette année par les soldats Cophtes qui sont morts dans les rangs de l'Armée Egyptienne." (See App. III., n. *c*). He had asked the French Government to contribute 2,000 francs and asked the British Government to contribute a like amount "pour les constructions nécessitées par la nouvelle enceinte." He proposed to devote 300 francs, out of the total sum of 4,000 francs, to the

construction of a tomb for the Consuls murdered in 1858, who were still buried on the sea-shore without any sort of memorial.

The British and French Governments sanctioned this proposal and the former remitted to Jedda a sum of £80 for general expenditure plus £6 for their share in the proposed memorial. In 1866, however, a Consul who was then about to leave reported that for various reasons the proposed work had not been carried out, and returned the £86 which had been provided by the British Government. The identity of this officer is not clear from the papers available in Jedda, as Arthur Raby, who was titular British Consul from 1865 to 1871, but who was not necessarily in Jedda all that time, would hardly have taken so definite a step in 1866.

The language used by M. de Sainte Marie in August, 1865, definitely suggests that an entirely new cemetery was then contemplated. It has not been possible to ascertain, however, what actually happened between 1866 and 1879. It remains uncertain whether the original cemetery was merged into a new enclosure or whether a new cemetery, in fact, came into existence. On the one hand, it has been suggested vaguely that the old cemetery was in the sandhills to the north of the town and the oldest memorials in the present cemetery are those which commemorate the Debars, who died in 1870 and 1872 respectively. On the other hand, a very aged Moslem inhabitant of Jedda assured a member of the British Legation staff in 1934 that in his boyhood, over seventy years earlier, the Christian cemetery occupied its present position.

It is equally uncertain how or when the memorial to the victims of the 1858 massacre came into existence. It had not been erected in 1866, but it was a feature of the cemetery in 1881.

The only British records which have been traced for the obscure period from 1866 to 1878, are two reports by the British Consul in 1874-75. In December, 1874, he found the cemetery in fair condition, although in need of repair. On a subsequent visit in March, 1875, he found that the gate had been forced and damage done to several graves. The Governor repaired all this damage at the instance of the Consular body.

All that can be affirmed with certainty is that the history of the present cemetery goes back to 1870, if it can be assumed that the memorials to the Debars were contemporary and were originally placed in it; and that the memorial to the victims of the 1858 massacre had not been erected up to 1866. This memorial was presumably in existence in 1879, when the cemetery again attracted serious attention, and it was expressly mentioned in 1881 as a monument requiring attention.

On Nov. 11, 1879, the British Consul, James Zohrab, reported on a proposal to creat a new cemetery and in the following January H.M. Government agreed to contribute a sum not exceeding £80 for this purpose. The proposal was ultimately abandoned in favour of an arrangement to enlarge the existing cemetery, and the execution of this plan was expedited in the following circumstances:

Madame Rubelli, the wife of the Austrian Lloyd Agent, who was also Austrian Vice-Consul, died on Feb. 13, 1881, and was buried in the cemetery on the following day. The funeral was numerously attended by Christians and Moslems and the deplorable state of the cemetery caused so much emotion that, at the instance of M. Yusuf Kudsi, the Moslem Dragoman of the British Consulate, a meeting was held the same day at the house of M. Knuyt, the Netherlands Consul and doyen of the Consular body. The control of the cemetery was transferred from the exclusive charge of the French Vice-Consul to that of a committee of five persons under the presidency of M. Knuyt. Certain members of the Christian community took exception to the acceptance of subscriptions from Moslems, an attitude which Mr. Zohrab, the British Consul, strongly resisted. In the event a fund of 856 dollars was collected, of which 478 dollars were subscribed by forty-five Christians and Jews and 378 dollars by nine Moslems.

The new committee worked with such zeal, under the auspices of M. Knuyt, that on Mar. 31, 1881, Consul Zohrab was able to report that the cemetery had been greatly enlarged and enclosed by a well-built stone wall two metres high, which it was proposed to surmount with an iron railing one metre high. This, together with an iron gate, had been ordered from England. A small house for a watchman had been built near the gate. The interior had been cleared and levelled, and Mr. Zohrab added, "the Committee propose re-erecting in a neat manner the monument to the memory of the victims of the massacre of 1858 and placing an ornamental iron cross on it." Shrubs were also to be planted.

In these circumstances, Consul Zohrab considered that the need for a new piece of ground had ceased to be urgent, and that there was no present need to change the burial-ground, provided the authorities would assist by opening a gate in the town wall towards the cemetery and making a short piece of road. It is not clear that the gate in the town wall was opened at that time. In a much later report by the British Agent in 1921, it is stated that "last year a gate was let in the city wall to permit a direct access to it [cemetery] for funerals."

In August, 1881, several months after the work of enlargement had actually been done, the British Embassy in Constantinople forwarded to the Consulate a copy of a note from the Sublime Porte of July 28, 1881, recording an agreement between the Consuls and the local authorities not to proceed with the proposal for a new cemetery but to enlarge the existing one by taking in additional ground to the width of 10 *arabins* on the east and south. The question of the precise effect given to this understanding will be dealt with later.

Such British records as can be traced after 1881 are very meagre. On Mar. 7, 1882, the Acting British Consul convened the Christian British residents to attend a meeting at the French Consulate the next day to elect a new committee. On Jan. 24, 1883, the French Vice-Consul informed his British colleagues that his, (the French Consul's) term as President of the Committee had come to an end, and asked that British subjects should be invited to a meeting on Jan. 27 for the handing over of his powers to the Austrian Vice-Consul, who was to take over for the ensuing year, and to receive a statement of account. For many years there is no further written record but the former Indian Vice-Consul, Dr. Muhammad Husain, recalls that once in the time of Consul Devey (1896 to 1906) subscriptions were collected and repairs effected. In 1910 the cemetery was again in a dilapidated state. H.M. Government were at first unwilling to incur expenditure, but in 1911 they agreed to follow the example of the Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, French, Italian and Netherlands Governments and made a grant of £20 towards repairs. It appears that in the following year the finances were on a basis of annual subscriptions, each Consul contributing £2 a year.

In a general report for December, 1920, Major Batten, D.A., then Acting British Agent at Jedda, mentioned that the cemetery had fallen into disrepair, a matter which, apart from other considerations, should not, he said, be allowed to appear as being of no concern to the non-Moslem community. The foreign representatives had therefore held a meeting at which it was decided that the foreign agencies or consulates should each contribute a fixed annual sum for maintenance as from Jan. 1, 1921, and should take charge in turn for a year each. The rate of subscription was fixed at £5 per annum for each mission, and an additional sum of £70 was collected privately.

This system of annual subscriptions and rotation of control appears to have been maintained in principle from 1920 onward but to have worked irregularly in practice. Eventually on July 24, 1930, the British, French, Italian, and Netherlands representatives held a meeting and constituted themselves, subject to the concurrence, where necessary, of their colonies, into a standing committee to work on a definite programme. the general principles of which were agreed. The rotation system was maintained in principle and the British Legation assumed charge in succession to the Netherlands Legation, which had managed the cemetery for some time previously. The execution of the programme was delayed by various vicissitudes. Although minor repairs were effected in 1932, little serious attention could be given to the cemetery until 1933, when it was cleared of rubbish and somewhat further repaired. The plan and list of monuments appended to this record were then also prepared. It was not, however, until April 7, 1934, that it was possible to hold a further meeting of the committee.

It is not necessary to deal further with the period 1930-34, as a full account of it is given in the report circulated to the interested missions, now including the Legation of the U.S.S.R., on Feb. 11, 1934, and the minutes of the meeting held on April 7, 1934. These papers deal also with finance.

The foregoing account explains the uncertainty as to whether any portion of the existing cemetery dates from before 1866. It is clear, however, that one portion of it, forming the north-western part of the present ground, was used from shortly after that date, although the limits cannot be determined. The distribution of graves is very irregular, and it is not certain that the enlargement effected in 1881 corresponded

exactly with the proposal recorded in the Sublime Porte's note of July 28, 1881, although it may be assumed that the extension was to the south and east, as therein contemplated. The north wall contains traces of an earlier gateway between the present gate and the north-west corner. This gateway must have continued in use after 1881, as the caretaker's lodge was stated to have been built "near the gate." No trace remains of the iron gate, which it was intended at that time to procure in England, although the wall was in due course surmounted by the proposed iron railing, parts of which survived until 1934, when the remains were removed owing to their rusted and unsightly condition.

It is clear, from a comparison of the account given in 1881 of the work done under the auspices of M. Knuyt's Committee and the plan appended to this record, that there has been no material change in the general layout of the cemetery since 1881. The layout has not been affected by the repairs effected since the plan was proposed in 1933. Apart from the re-building of the caretaker's lodge and the consolidation of the wall, the only changes of importance have been the construction of a low wall between the portion of the ground occupied by graves and the portion which is still empty, and the experimental plantation in the latter. This consists at present of a double row of *Atriplex Hortensis*, marking a path from the middle of the east wall to the new low dividing wall, and a small number of palms in the two rectangles forming the north-east and the south-east portions of the ground.

It is possible that many graves and some monuments have completely disappeared, e.g., from the apparently empty spaces in the existing rows of graves. One informant thinks that he recalls a number of monuments, including that of Lloyd (Appendix ii., No. 11) along what he supposes to have been the east wall. It is probable, however, that he got his orientation wrong and that, if such monuments existed, they were along the west wall. There is no reason to suppose that the eastern portion of the cemetery, as enlarged in 1881, was ever brought into use.

The following documents are appended to this record:

I. A complete list of memorials existing in the cemetery in July, 1933, with copies of inscriptions and some biographical notes.

II. A provisional list of persons not commemorated by existing monuments but believed to have died in Jedda and presumed, except where otherwise stated, to have been buried in the cemetery.

III. A series of notes on matters mentioned in the record.

The plan already referred to, reproduced at *post* pp. 332, 333, shows the lay-out of the cemetery in July, 1933. Consecutive numbers have been assigned to all plots, which present the appearance of separate graves, but the identification of such plots as graves is not always certain.

ANDREW RYAN,
[K.B.E., C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Jedda.]

(*To be continued*).

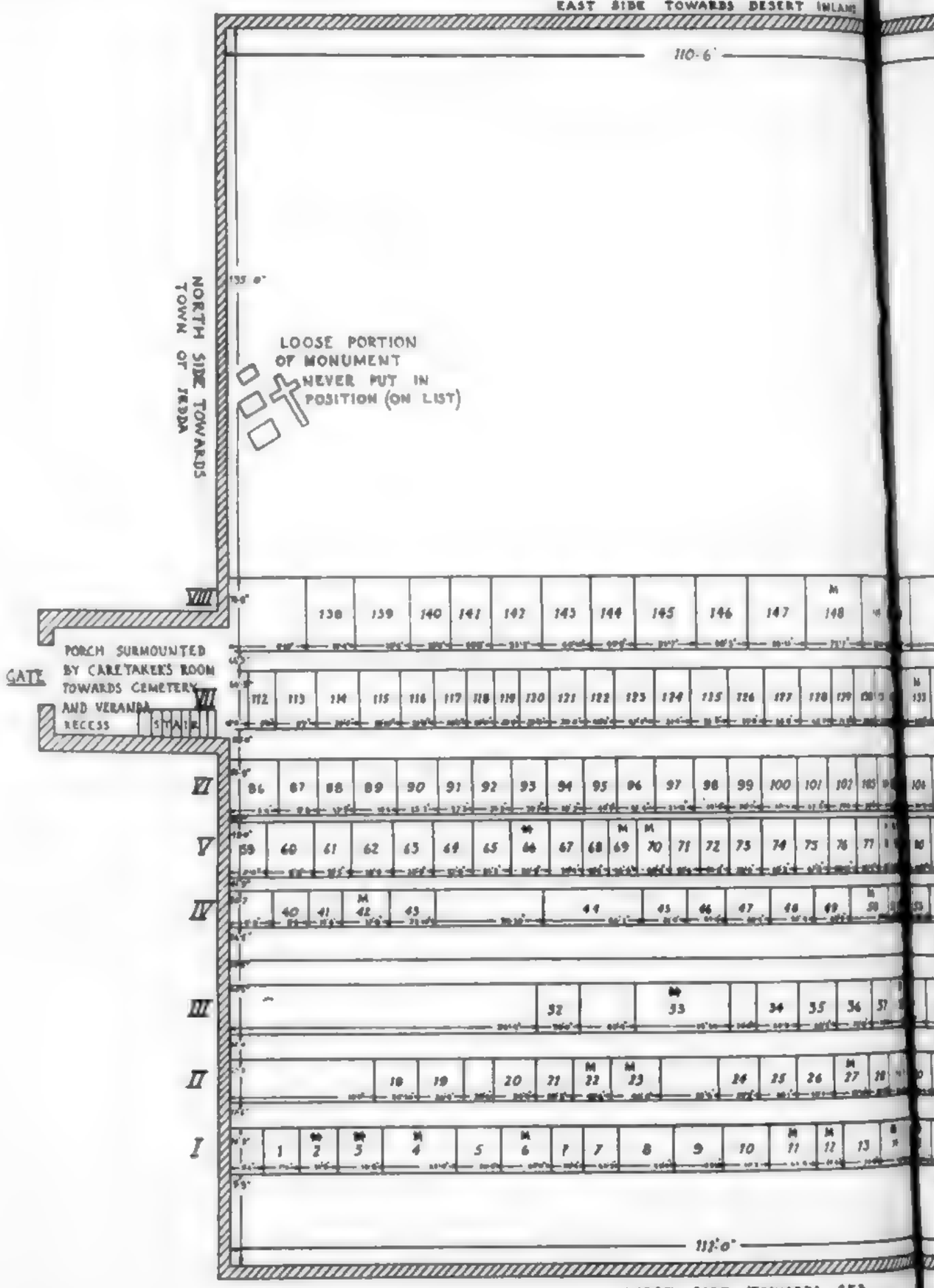
SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE'S NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF CORNWALL.

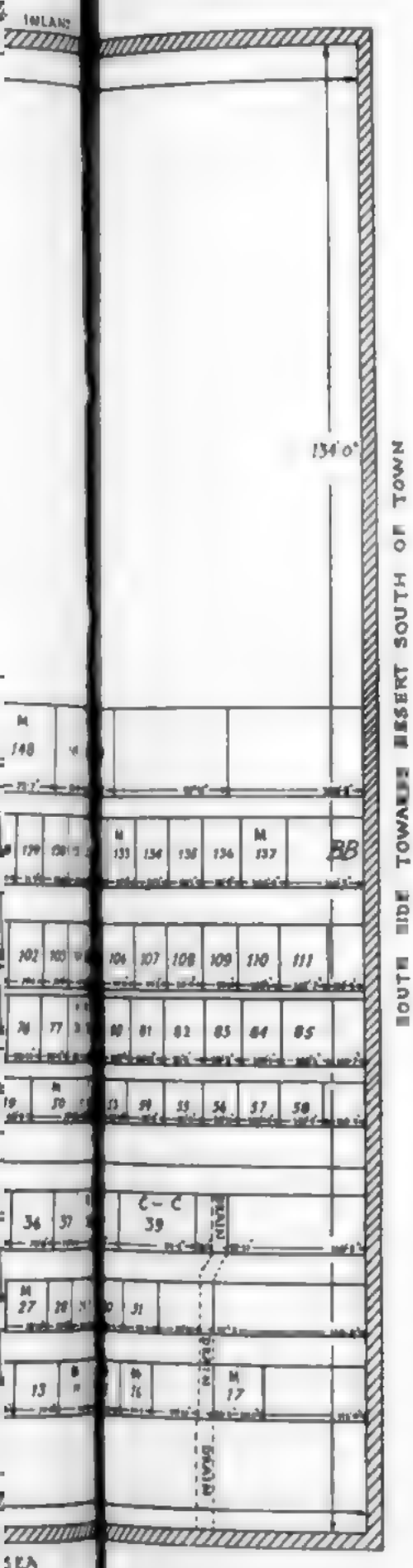
(See clxvii. 363, 400, 438; *ante* pp. 5, 42, 74, 111, 151, 182, 219, 255, 295).

MAWGAN IN PYDER. St. Mewan.
Feby. 3, 1854.

This Church is beautifully situated in a valley opening to the Sea, shaded by a grove of several fine trees, and closely adjoining the fine old mansion of Lanherne, now occupied by Carmelite nuns. The Plan is two equal aisles, a North Transeptal Chapel and South Porch, a Tower on the S. side near the centre; the whole as usual Cornish Perpendr.

The arcade of the Nave is of 4 bays, of the Chancel of 2, the arches and piers like other examples and unfortunately whitewashed. There is a wall pier interval marking the distinction of Nave and Chancel and a good rood-screen of wood, of 5 piers, with tracery, painted and gilt, fair groining and shafts. The 2 East windows are of 5 lights, differing from each other, and not bad in character. The other windows chiefly of 3 lights, those on the N. inferior in character; some are square-headed. The interior is rather dirty and neglected, especially the N. Chapel. In this Chapel is a hagioscope into the Chancel. There are several old carved bench-ends. The Tower is of good outline and chiefly of granite, embattled, with good octagonal pinnacles, and an octagonal turret at the N.E. which rises above the parapet, is embattled and surmounted by a pyramid and 4 little pinnacles. The Belfry windows are of 3 lights. On the S. side is a door and a 3-light window above it. The buttresses are


EAST SIDE TOWARDS DESERT INLAND
110-6'
NORTH SIDE TOWARDS TOWN OF JEDDA
LOOSE PORTION OF MONUMENT NEVER PUT IN POSITION (ON LIST)
VIII
PORCH SURMOUNTED BY CARETAKER'S ROOM TOWARDS CEMETERY AND VERANDA
GATE
VII
RECESS
STAIR
VI
V
IV
III
II
I
113'-0"
WEST SIDE TOWARDS SEA



EUROPEAN CEMETERY
JEDDA
SCALE 1/96TH (1/8 INCH = 1 FOOT)

THIS DIAGRAM SHEWS THE POSITION OF PLOTS CONTAINING GRAVES, WITHOUT TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE NUMEROUS IRREGULARITIES WHICH MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO PRODUCE AN EXACT PLAN. THE HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENTS GIVE THE DISTANCES FROM THE NORTH WALL TO A LINE MIDWAY BETWEEN ADJOINING GRAVES OR, WHEN THERE IS NO ADJOINING GRAVE, TO THE LIMIT OF WHAT WOULD NATURALLY HAVE FORMED THE NEXT PLOT. THE VERTICAL MEASUREMENTS SHEW THE DISTANCES FROM THE N.W. WALL AT WHICH THE ROWS OF GRAVES AND THE SPACES BETWEEN THEM WOULD ABUT, IF CONTINUED TO THAT WALL. THE WIDTH AND DIRECTION OF THESE ROWS AND SPACES ARE IN FACT MUCH MORE IRREGULAR THAN WOULD APPEAR FROM THE DIAGRAM.

GRAVES CONTAINING MEMORIALS AND TRACES OF MEMORIALS ARE MARKED AS FOLLOWS:-

M, MONUMENT IN REASONABLY GOOD CONDITION

M, MONUMENT IN DAMAGED CONDITION BUT MORE OR LESS IDENTIFIABLE.

M, MONUMENT TOO DAMAGED OR FRAGMENTARY TO BE IDENTIFIABLE.

C. WOODEN CROSS

BB SHOWS THE POSITION OF THE OSSUARY

JULY, 1935

sponsible for order, as this article shows, have to look out warily against disturbance, and in the course of describing a most troublesome day of that kind, Mr. Hoare gives us some details about the cutting and shipping of the fruit. Note is sent to the wharf superintendent by cable of the exact number of stems (it may be 30,000, it may be 80,000) that any one ship can take. The superintendent divides the amount out by District, notifying the District Chief Clerks by telephone; these then divide the amounts severally allotted to them among the farms. Each overseer on a farm is told exactly how many stems he must cut—not more and not less, or there is trouble. Cutting the fruit is a business performed by contract at so much a stem. Different grades have to be cut for different markets in proportion to their distance: thin fingers for far-away England; rather fuller ones for New York and Canada, reached by a journey only half as long; fat round fingers for New Orleans, only four days away. The fruit-cutter has to estimate the fruit where it grows at a height of from 12 to 15ft. He first cuts the stem partly through with a small sharp knife set at the end of a long pole which supports the fruit as it is lowered towards the ground; then he severs it entirely with his machete. It will be seen that both judgment and skill in considerable degree are required of the fruit-cutters. Accordingly they are picked men. Each of them is supported by a backer who carries the severed stem to the nearest mule-path, and, like the mule men, to whom he hands it on, must be a careful, skilful person, for knock or friction makes the black marks one may often observe on bananas in shops—blemishes that reduce value. Four stems make a mule's load.

THE London and Middlesex Archaeological Society offers yearly a silver research medal and a prize of five guineas for the best original contribution on a subject or subjects to be notified by the Council. The subjects selected for 1935 are: (1) Saxon Churches in London and Middlesex; (2) The London Wall during the mediaeval period; (3) Mediaeval Remains in City of London Churches. Competitors may submit essays on any one or more of the above subjects.

The papers should not exceed 20,000 words in length; they may be freely illustrated with maps and other diagrams. They must reach the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Maurice W. Bingham, Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, not later than 30 Apr., 1936.

Literary and Historical Notes.

THE EUROPEAN CEMETERY IN JEDDA.

(See *ante* p. 326).

APPENDIX I.

LIST of Memorials in the European Cemetery in Jedda, made in June-July, 1933, at the same time as the plan of the cemetery.

The numbers refer to those in the plan. The linear arrangement of the inscriptions is shown by cross-bars, but no attempt is made to reproduce differences of script.

First Row of Graves.

2. *Nature.* Fragment of horizontal slab of white marble.

Condition. Fragmentary.

Inscription. Nothing left.

3. *Nature.* Remnant of monument, apparently in the form of a cross. At present consists of only a lower slab about 2ft. by 1ft. 6ins. surmounted by a smaller slab carrying a fragment of the base of the original cross.

Condition. Ruined, as above.

Inscription. Nothing left.

4. *Nature.* Grey headstone of polished granite.

Condition. Well preserved.

Inscription:—

HIER RUST | H.V.D. HOUVEN VAN OORDT | CONSUL | DER NEDERLANDEN | 8/7 1865—26/7 1892 | ZYNE BEDROEFDE OUDERS | JOH. II. 25 |

6. *Nature.* Grave enclosed by surround of marble in four pieces which are now falling apart. At the end of the enclosure is the pedestal of what was apparently a monument in the shape of a vertical cross. Behind this is a broken white marble cross, stuck in the ground.

Condition. Fair though damaged as above.

Inscription:—

(*a*) On the pedestal, in damaged letters:—

OUR TIMES ARE IN HIS HAND |

(*b*) On the cross:—

IN | LOVING | MEMORY OF | JAMES

STRACHAN OSWALD[1] | DIED 4th JULY 1893 AGED 44 YEARS.

11. *Nature.* Solid rectangular block, with foot facing East, the top consisting of a horizontal marble slab raised about 3ft. The sides and ends were of marble, of which part remains on the two sides.

Condition. Good.

Inscription. Crossed triangles followed underneath by

HIER RUHT | DOKTOR ISIDORE SACHS | GESTORBEN AM 28 JUNI 1912 | TIEF BETRAUERT VON SEINER | GATTIN UND SEINEN KINDERN | FRIEDE SEINER ASCHE.

12. *Nature.* Horizontal flat slab in white marble raised about one foot. Foot faces East.

Condition. Good but inscription is poorly cut, with some of the *M*'s the wrong way round.

Inscription. There is a Hebrew inscription which has not yet been decyphered followed by the following in French:—

ICI REPOSE | ISAAC LEVI ORIGINAIRE DE SMYRNE | ARRACHE SUBITEMENT A L'AFFECTION | DE SES PARENTS A L'AGE DE 28 ANS | LE 9 AOUT 1912 | PRIEZ POUR LUI.

14. *Nature.* Portion of a white marble slab, broken and laid loosely on top of this grave, to which it need not necessarily belong.

Condition. Fragmentary.

Inscription. Nothing left.

15. *Nature.* Small rough horizontal slab of grey granite lying loosely on the grave. Foot faces West.

Condition. Fair, but inscription partly effaced.

Inscription:—

On top, incised space for small cross. Below, in bold capitals, the following:—

[——? CH]ARLES [two or three letters missing] | DEBAR | 1872.

16. *Nature.* Similar to No. 15, to which it was evidently a pair, the slab lying loosely with the foot facing West in the same way.

Condition. Similar to No. 15.

Inscription:—

On top, incised space for small cross.

Below, in bold capitals.

[——? LO]UISE FLO [some letters missing] | DE BAR | 1870 | R.I.P.

17. *Nature.* Horizontal grey marble slab, supported close to ground on wood (? lining of grave). Foot faces West.

Condition. Good but the slab is cracked across.

Inscription, in poorly cut lettering,

FREDERIK GERHARDUS | VAN DER ZEE | GEB. 29 DECEMBER 1886 | OVERL. 6 SEPTEMBER 1910.

Second Row of Graves.

22. *Nature.* Horizontal white stone slab, raised about 18ins. from ground. Foot faces West.

Condition. Top surface damaged, with leaden letters standing in relief for the most part, but in some cases missing from incised spaces, the shape of which shows what they were.

Inscription:—

On top, small inlet cross. Underneath,

BARTOLO HROPICH | PRIMO CAPITANO DEL LLOID A. UNG | MORTO QUI LI 10 MARZO | 1887 | DEPLORATO | DALLA DERELITTA FAMIGLIA | PAX.

23. *Nature.* Large white marble slab, supported horizontally on a solid stone slab.

Condition. Good.

[1] An Australian, who was in business in Jedda, apparently more or less continuously, from 1879 or earlier until his death. He and a Mr. Lowell are mentioned incidentally in a petition to H. M. Consul of March 20, 1879, by two British subjects, R. Bonnici and V. Magri, who were held up when riding into the town by a Turkish guard, who wished them to dismount at the gate. Oswald and Lowell came on the scene. Oswald again appears in the Legation archives in February 1881 and is mentioned on Sept. 10, 1881, as agent for a ship named the "Peer of the Realm," in which various animals for the Calcutta Zoo were embarked under the auspices of the Consulate. Oswald was apparently at one time connected with the firm of Wylde, Beyts & Co. and had also worked in conjunction with Yussuf Kudsi, dragoman of the British Consulate, who was also in the shipping business, and perhaps with certain Dutch subjects. This connexion had come to an end in 1884, after which he would appear to have been in business on his own account for some years with the financial backing of Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Co. He signed a letter to Thos. Cook & Sons, Bombay, on June 8, 1888, as "Lloyds Agent." Later that year, however, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co. took over his business, including Lloyd's Agency, retaining his services as manager. He apparently remained in their employment until his death from cholera, which played great havoc in Jedda in 1893. He had gone on board the S.S. Akbar the previous evening to stay the night, fell ill about midnight and died four hours later.

Inscription:—

DR. JULIJO MAKANEC | + 31 JULIUS 1891.

27. *Nature.* White marble slab. Foot faces West.

Condition. Good.

Inscription:—

On top a cross, followed by,

PIETER NICOLAAS VAN DER CHIJS[2] | GEBOREN TE KOUDEKERK MEI 1855 | OVERLEDEN TE DJEDDAH 2 OCTOBER 1889.

Third Row of Graves.

33. (See App. III, n. *d*). *Nature.* An imposing but now shapeless monument, consisting of a rough cubical block of stone resting on what is now a rough heap of coral and sand with traces of an original cement facing.

Condition. Substantial but ruinous.

Inscription. Nothing left.

38. *Nature.* An elaborate monument in the shape of a sarcophagus in grey stone. The foot faces North. The top slab slopes on both sides from a central ridge, the South end of which is worked into a cross.

Condition. Good.

Inscription. On the East side,

CH. HUBER.[3]

On the West side.

MORT POUR LA SCIENCE | JUILLET 1884.

On the North end.

MONUMENT ELEVE | A | SA | MEMOIRE | PAR LES SOINS DU MINISTERE | DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE—FRANCE.

At the base, mason's mark, viz.

LASSALLE ET CROS | PAU FRANCE.

39. *Nature.* Two plain wooden crosses at either end mark temporarily the grave of Madame MAIGRET, the mother of the present French Chargé d'Affaires, who died in Jedda on the night of Aug. 8, 1932. This grave faces North and South.

Fourth row of Graves.

42. *Nature.* Monument in the shape of a roughly made sarcophagus of light grey stone, with panels bearing the inscriptions. The grave lies East and West.

Condition. Fair but much weather-beaten.

Inscriptions. These are a good deal damaged but can be easily read as follows, with the aid of the marks corresponding to missing letters:—

On the South side.

IRENE CHIESA RUBELLI | NATA IN PAVIA ITALIA | 1846 | MORTA IN JEDDA MAR ROSSO | FEBRAIO [? Year, damaged, but was in fact 1881—See record *ante* p. 327).

On the North side,

L'ADEMPIMENTO DEL DOVERE DI SPOSA E DI MADRE | AMOROSISSIMA | FU LA SUA RELIGIONE | E LA SUA VITA.

On the East end,

VISSE STIMATA ED AMATA | LASCIO A SUO FIGLIO | MODESTO MA NOBILE RETAGGIO | DI DOMESTICHE | E CITTADINE VIRTU.

On the West end,

LORENZO RUBELLI | DI VENEZIA | AGENTE DEL LLOYD | IL CONSOLE AUSTRO HUNGARIA | SUI RESTI LACRIMATI | DELLA PIA CONSORTE | QUESTO SARCOFAGO | POSE.

---

[2] He was in business in Jedda as a shipping agent on his own account in 1887 and probably earlier. In March, 1888, he contracted with Hasan Musa Bagdadi for the building to his specification of the house which is now the British Legation residence. He was referred to in 1888 as the Netherlands Vice-Consul. He would appear to have been the fore-runner in business of the later Dutch firms, associated with the names of Robinson and Van de Poll, whose business has now passed to the Anglo-Dutch concern, International Agencies Ltd.

[3] An Alsatian, probably from Strasbourg, he was one of the most distinguished explorers of Northern Arabia. Information regarding him may be found in various works, including the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' article on Arabia, Hogarth's 'Penetration of Arabia' and the preface to Huber's own 'Journal d'un voyage en Arabie 1883-84', published in 1891, under the auspices of the French Ministry of Public Instruction, by the Société Asiatique and the Société de Géographie. He would appear to have been born in or about 1837 and to have devoted himself in 1874 to exploration, specialising in Arabia. His first explorations there in the years 1878-82 are recorded in the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* for 1884. He discovered the Teima inscriptions in 1880 and acquired the Teima stone in the course of a second journey on which he started in 1883, taking the road from Damascus to Hail. He continued this journey from Hail to Anaiza and thence across Central Nejd to Mecca, it is said, and Jedda. He made a fresh start from Jedda on the night of July 26-27, 1884, with a servant and two guides but was murdered by the guides on July 29, after which his body remained exposed for some days until it was buried by passers-by. A foot-note to his published Journal states that "la seule notice qu'on ait imprimée sur Huber" is prefaced to a catalogue of the sale of his library produced at Strasbourg in 1885 by a bookseller named Béguin. Attempts to procure a copy of this catalogue have failed.

50. *Nature.* Large horizontal slab of white marble. Foot facing West.

Condition. Good.

Inscription:—

SACRED | TO THE MEMORY OF | LOUIS ARTHUR LUCAS[4] | AGED 25 YEARS | ONLY SURVIVING SON OF THE LATE | PHILIP LUCAS OF MANCHESTER ENGLAND. | HE DIED NOVEMBER 20, 1876 | ON THE RED SEA | WHILST RETURNING | HOME | FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA | HAVING BEEN COMPELLED BY ILLNESS | TO ABANDON HIS EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF THE | SOURCES OF THE CONGO.

This is followed by a (?) Hebrew inscription and the text in English (? the equivalent of the Hebrew).

THE LORD IS WITH ME I WILL NOT FEAR | THIS STONE IS PLACED BY HIS SURVIVING SISTER.

Fifth row of Graves

66. *Nature.* Portion of a white marble slab, with sides sloping somewhat from the central ridge. About half the slab has disappeared and the remainder is broken in several pieces.

Condition. Much broken as above, but the individual remaining pieces are in good condition.

Inscription. What remains reads as follows, with a slight amount of reconstruction, on the South face of the stone:—

TO THE MEMORY OF | DAVID MIL . . .[5] | [probably three letters, ? LER or LAR missing] | MASTER S.S. SI . . . . . | BORN IN GLASGO . . . . | DIED AT JEDDAH . . . . . | THIS STONE . . . . | FELLO . . . . . .

69. *Nature.* Horizontal white marble slab on base. Foot faces East.

Condition. Good.

Inscription. CARLO DI SENIBUS | M. ADDI II DI LUGLIO DEL 1841 | IN CHIOPRIS DEL FRIULI AUSTRIACO | CAPITANO DI LUNGO CORSO DEL LLOYD A.U. | DOPO ANNI XXXI DI NAVIGAZIONE | MORTO NELLE ACQUE DI GEDDA | IL 13 DI GIUGNO DEL 1888 | SUL PIROSCAFO NARENTA | DA LUI COMANDATO | FU SEPOLTO QUI | VITTIMA DEL DOVERE E DELL' ARDENTE CLIMA | LUNGI DAL PADRE E DAI FRATELLI | CHE ALLA TERRA AFFIDANO | QUESTA MEMORIA LACRIMATA | SICURI DI RIVEDERLO IN DIO.

70. *Nature.* White marble slab with sloping sides, mounted on a lower slab of stone. Foot faces East. Horizontal cross at top end of slab.

Condition. Good.

Inscription, on South side.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF | MARY CHARLOTTE GIBSON TWYNAM[6] | 3RD DAUGHTER OF THE LATE THOMAS HOLLOWAY TWYNAM ESQ. R.N. | FOR MANY YEARS MASTER ATTENDANT OF POINTE DE GALLE CEYLON | BORN AT POINTE DE GALLE 11th OCTOBER 1835 | DIED AT JEDDA 25th MAY 1888 | "THE MASTER IS COME AND CALLETH FOR THEE" ST. JOHN XI 28.

---

[4] He is the subject of a notice in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' One of a Jewish family in Manchester, he was born there on Sept. 22, 1851, and was educated in London at University College School and University College. He visited the U.S.A. in 1872 and toured Nebraska where he shot buffalo and puzzled Indian chiefs by feats of legerdemain. Having gone to Egypt for reasons of health in 1873, he decided in 1875 to devote himself to African exploration and projected an expedition to the Congo in spite of the dissuasion of those who feared for the weakness of his constitution. Fortified with a Khedivial "firman", he reached Khartoum via Suakin and Berber in January, 1876. At Lardo on the White Nile he met Gordon, who had provided him with a steamer but who refused to allow him to take the risk of going further and advised him to make a fresh start by way of Zanzibar. He visited the Albert Nyanza with Gordon in the first steamer launched in it. In August, 1876, he returned to Khartoum and, despite illness, reached Suakin via Berber on Nov. 18. He died after embarking at Suakin for Suez. The 'D.N.B.' gives further particulars of Lucas's connexion with the Anthropological Institute, his interest in the Bishareen language and the accounts of him published after his death.

[5] The broken stone on Grave No. 66 has been identified, from information supplied by the Board of Trade as a memorial to David Miller, Master of the S.S. Shah Najam of Bombay, O.N. 87424, owned by Messrs. Adamjee Purbhoy & Sons, the Shah Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd., of Bombay. He was born at Dumbarton and was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death at Jedda on Jan. 18, 1907, from acute dysentery.

[6] Little can be added to the account given of this lady on the memorial. According to information obtained indirectly from a niece of hers, now an aged lady resident in Ceylon, she had wished as a young woman to enter an Anglican sisterhood but remained at home instead to look after her father. After his death she travelled extensively and visited Palestine some time before her death. It is thought that she went from there to Jedda, intending to "take lodging" there and possibly go on to visit her brother, Sir William Twynam, a civil servant in Ceylon. Neither her niece, nor a grand-niece who has also been approached, can throw any light on her reasons for wishing to make a stay in Jedda.

On North side,

"BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD" ST. MATTHEW V 8 | THIS MONUMENT HAS BEEN ERECTED BY HER SORROWING BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

On the West end: Maltese cross; at the East end: I H S. Mason's mark, Gaffin, Regent St., London.

78. *Nature.* Slender marble pillar standing about 9ft. high. Belongs either to this grave, which it faces from the head or East end, or to No. 104, at the West end of which it stands. The pillar is surmounted by an ornamental top and bears on the front face a bust in relief with a cross above and the inscription in modern Greek beneath.

Condition. Good, except for some damage to the face of the bust.

Inscription.

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ Α ΚΙΤΣΟΣ
ΕΖΗΣΕΝ ΑΓΑΘΟΕΡΓΩΝ Κ'ΕΔΩ ΕΝ ΞΕΝΗι ΧΩΡΑι ΜΑΚΡΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΕΝΕΤΕΙΡΑΣ ΓΗΣ ΥΠΝΩΤΤ' ΗΣΥΧΩΣ ΤΩΡΑ ΑΝ Η ΖΩΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΣΒΥΣΕΝ ΩΣ ΣΒΥΝ' Η ΜΕΛΩΔΙΑ Η ΜΝΗΜΗ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΗΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΘΑ ΗΝΑΙ Κ'ΑΙΩΝΙΑ.
ΕΓΕΝΗΘΗ ΕΝ ΜΕΣΟΛΟΓΓΙΩι ΤΩι 1846 ΑΠΕΘΑΝΕΝ ΕΝ ΔΖΕΔΔΑ ΤΗι 18 ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ 1902

Mason's mark on base:—

Θ.Μ. ΤΟΜΗΡΟΣ | ΕΠΟΙΕΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ.

Translation:

JOHN A. KITSOS.[7]

He lived doing good deeds and here in a foreign country far from his native land slumbers quietly now. If his life has gone out as the melody goes out his memory shall not only be revered but eternal. He was born at Mesolonghi in 1846. Died at Jedda the 18th December 1902.

79. *Nature.* Grey granite headstone, standing vertically at the East end of No. 79, facing West, at the foot of No. 105, to which it may possibly belong.

Condition. Good but worn so that the inscription can only be read in a good light at a certain angle.

Inscription:—

SACRED | TO THE | MEMORY | OF | THOMAS WILLIAMS | LATE MASTER OF THE SHIP | WILLIAM CHANDLER | WHO DIED | ON THE 2nd | APRIL 1871 | AGED | 43 YEARS 9-17 m | THIS TABLET | WAS ERECTED BY HIS | FRIENDS.

Sixth Row of Graves.

104. See No. 78.

105. See No. 79.

ANDREW RYAN,
[K.B.E., C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Jedda.]

(*To be concluded*).

[7] Better known locally as Yanni Kitsou, he was a well-known Greek merchant in Jedda. He had been associated with the firm of Liverato Frères, who are still in business at Aden and elsewhere, but had later established a business of his own, in which he was succeeded by an employee named Nicolas Sdoungos. The inscription on the tomb is an interesting example of modern Greek verse in rhyming couplets, of the kind known as "political" metre. This information is due to M. Lorenzato of Port Sudan and to Mr. John Mavrogordato of Hampstead, London, who has supplied the translation.

JUBILEE COIN.—A Royal Proclamation authorised on May 4 the issue of a special Crown Piece to commemorate the occasion. It bears a modern rendering of St. George triumphing over the Dragon, and the edge, instead of being milled, has the inscription, "Decus et Tutamen. Anno Regni XXV." The Latin words with the year of the reign were used for crown pieces as far back as the reign of Charles II. They recall Horace's address to Maecenas at the beginning of the Odes:

O et praesidium et dulce decus meum,

but the actual three words appear in the Aeneid, Book V, line 262. Aeneas gives as a prize a cuirass, *loricam*, which is "decus et tutamen in armis." The words are not easy to translate. The more poetical translators of Aeneid render *decus* "glory," which is, perhaps, as near as English can get; "tutamen" is "safeguard," rather a prosy word. "Defence" or "bulwark" may be preferred.

V. R.

THE NAME SHAKESPEARE AT BISHOP'S TACHBROOKE. — In the Warwickshire volume of Col. Chester's transcripts (see clxvi. 56) the following entries are taken from the Registers of Bishop's Tachbrooke.

Marriages:

1559, Nov. 19. Robert Shakespeare of this parish and Agnes Steward of Haselie.

1592, Jan. 31. Roger son of Robert Shaxpear and Isabell daughter of . . . Parkins both of this parish.

1593, March 4. Thomas Turner and Isabell daughter of Robert Shaxpere of this parish.

Literary and Historical Notes.

THE EUROPEAN CEMETERY IN JEDDA.

(See *ante* pp. 326, 344).

Seventh Row of Graves.

133. *Nature.* Horizontal white marble slab let into coral sarcophagus, standing some 3ft. or more above the ground. Foot faces West.

Condition. Fair.

Inscription. Crossed triangles with Hebrew inscription of some length followed by

JOSEPH YAFFE | MORT LE 11 AOUT 1896.

137. *Nature.* White marble slab and headstone, with hole at top, from which a cross appears to have disappeared. Foot faces West.

Condition. Good except for disappearance of cross.

Inscription. On headstone,

A | CESARE ZONCHELLO | CADUTO | VITTIMA EROICA | DELLA SCIENZA | E DEL DOVERE | L'AMM^ZIONE | SANITARIA | DELL' IMPERO OTTOMANO | MEMORE | QUESTO MARMO | HA CONSECRATO.

On slab,

IL DOTTOR CESARE ZONCHELLO | NATO A SEDILO (SARDEGNA) | IL 13 OTTOBRE 1876 | MORTO DI PESTE A GEDDAH | IL 17 APRILE 1910 | QUI RIPOSA.

Eighth Row of Graves.

148. *Nature.* Horizontal white marble slab, lying loose on a large grave for which it is too small.

Condition. Good.

Inscription. Underneath a cross.

A LA MEMOIRE DU CAPITAINE | LAPADU HARGUES[8] | DE LA MISSION MILITAIRE | FRANCAISE D'EGYPTE | MORT LE 27 NOVEMBRE 1918.

150. (See App. III. n. *e*). *Nature.* Black wooden cross at West end of grave, foot of which faces East.

Condition. A rudely fashioned memorial. The rough painting of the Greek inscription was too difficult to decypher.

Inscription. On cross-piece,

'EMANOYHA ΔΩΡΙΟΣ.

On vertical shaft, a roughly painted inscription arranged in a scroll, not decyphered.

Ossuary.

The ossuary close to the South wall at the end of the seventh row of graves is simply a covered hole, without inscription.

Unattached Monument. (See App. III. n. *f*.)

Lying in the unoccupied part of the cemetery are the parts of a monument which was discovered a couple of years ago in a dhow in Jedda harbour and was recovered with the assistance of the local authorities. It consists of a stone base, two marble blocks to form the pedestal and a marble cross, all separate but in a good condition.

Inscription. On upper marble block, intended to carry cross,

SACRED | TO THE MEMORY | OF | F. RENNIE | CHIEF ENGINEER P. & O. S.S. VENETIA | WHO DIED AT JEDDA JULY 4TH 1893 | AGED 41 YEARS.

On lower marble block,

THIS STONE HAS BEEN ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS IN THE P. & O. SERVICE.

Small oddments found in the Cemetery in February, 1934, include a fragment of soft stone unlike other stone in the cemetery, with the lettering MEM in metal and a piece of shell, possibly used in some bombardment, e.g., at the time of the Saudi siege of Jedda.

APPENDIX II.

Provisional List of persons not now commemorated in the Cemetery, but known to have died in Jedda.

N.B.—This list is based on very imperfect information and largely on personal memory. It is probably accurate, so far as it goes, as regards names, but the dates must be accepted with great reserve, except when the day and month are shown as well as the year.

[8] Captain Lapadu Hargues. According to information supplied by the French Ministry of Pensions to the Imperial War Graves Commission, in a letter dated Oct. 28, 1933, Captain Lapadu Hargues, Jean-Baptiste, belonged to the 107th Infantry Regiment and was "inscrit sous le numéro 2996 au registre matricule de la classe 1906 du Recrutement de Bordeaux (Gironde)." He was attached during the Great War to the French Military Mission in Egypt and died in Jedda of illness contracted while on service. His death was recorded on Oct. 2, 1919, in the *registre d'Etat Civil* at Bordeaux with the annotation "Mort pour la France." His effects were handed over to his widow, then residing at 16 Rue Neuve, Bordeaux.

Name.	*Date or approximate date of death.*
1. —— Eveillard, French Consul.	June 15, 1858.
2. Mme Eveillard, his wife.	.. .. ..
3. Stephen Page, Acting British Vice-Consul.	.. .. ..

Nos. 1 to 3 were among the victims of the massacre of 1858. See the text of the record and App. III. n. *b*.

4. Philip Smith, Seaman of S.S. Douglas,	May 28. 1859.
5. Thomas Seymour Lake, Seaman of S.S. Ophir, about	June 15, 1859.

Nos. 4 and 5 were doubtless two of the eleven persons mentioned by Consul Stanley as having died in the year beginning January, 1859. Their names are preserved in reports regarding their effects.

6. ? Lambros, Greek,	1896.
7. Xenophon Stavrakis, Greek,	1896.
8. Alexander Stavrakis, Greek,	1896.
9. Constantine Kalipolitis, Greek,	1904.
10. Dr. Procnic, Austrian Consul,	1904.
11. —— Lloyd, mercantile marine officer, brother of Captain Lloyd, Dockmaster at Bombay. Said to have been commemorated by a monument,	1905.
12. Captain Richardson, S.S. Enema, brother of General Richardson, who held commands at Poona and in N. Ireland.	1908.
13. —— Roberts, Second Officer of the S.S. Shah Nazir or Shah Nawaz.	1908.
14. Marie Karadimou, Greek,	1913.
15. —— Paton, employed by Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co. Interred in the Cemetery but remains afterwards removed to Port Sudan.	1913.
16. Dr. Max,	1913.
17. Orestes Makri, Greek,	1914.
18. Demetri Aslanadis, Greek,	1914.
19. Joannes Zimeris, Greek,	1914.
20. Spiro Monocroussos, Greek,	1914.
21. Pandeli Kritikos, Greek,	1916.
22. Simeon Vrachiotis, Greek,	1916.
23. Phokas Livierato, Greek,	1916.
24. Lieutenant J. E. Mercer,[9]	Dec. 3, 1919.
25. Dr. Chanessian, Armenian,	1920.
26. Sophocles Voutziovar, Greek,	1928.
27. Pericles Voutziovar, Greek.	1928.
28. Dr. Cesano, Italian Consul. Remains removed to Italy.	Jan. 24, 1929.
29. Captain Wheeler, of the Mogul Line, who has supplied the names at 11, 12 and 13, mentions also an unnamed Parsee engineer of the mercantile marine as having been buried in the Cemetery.	

Appendix III. Notes.

(*a*). *Name.* The Cemetery was originally described as the "Christian Cemetery." This became inappropriate when it was also used for the interment of Jews. Various descriptions have been adopted at different later periods. It was decided at the Committee meeting on Apr. 7, 1934, to adopt definitely the name "European Cemetery." It was realised that this was not strictly accurate as a contemporary description of a cemetery which contains the remains of various Asiatics, and would be the natural resting-place of any Americans, etc., who might die in Jedda. It was considered undesirable, however, to make the name turn on any religious distinction, and it was felt that the name "European" was justified as a conventional description by the historical origin of the cemetery.

(*b*) *The Massacre of Consuls and others in June, 1858.* In June, 1858, local feeling in Jedda was inflamed by a dispute between the British and the local authorities regarding jurisdiction over a ship. On the evening of June 15 there was a rising of Moslems, which was said to have originated among the Hadhrami community. The rioters attacked and plundered the British and French Consulates, killing Mr. Page,

[9] Lieutenant (Acting Captain from January to September, 1919), John Edgar Mercer of the Royal Field Artillery (Territorial Force) was attached to Headquarters, Hejaz Operations. He left Egypt on Oct. 1, 1919, to join the Military Mission at Jedda and arrived on Oct. 5. His death on Dec. 3, 1919, was due to a fall from an upper floor of the Agency (now Chancery Building) at about 3 a.m. He was killed instantaneously and was buried the same afternoon. The site of this grave was located by Major Marshall in 1921. From his report and corrections supplied by Mr. Bullard in 1924, it appears certain that the grave is No. 147 in the plan. It was proposed in 1921 to mark the grave with a memorial but this proposal was abandoned and Mercer was in due course commemorated in the War Cemetery at Suez. His grave and that of the French Officer, Captain Lapadu-Hargues, are the only known Allied war graves in the Cemetery of Jedda and it is practically certain that there are no other military graves of recent date. Mercer left a widow, Amy Katherine Mercer, whose address in January, 1920, was Adlington, Lancashire, but who is also described as of Taranaki, New Zealand.

the Acting British Vice-Consul, M. Eveillard, the French Consul, and the wife of the latter. Some twenty other persons, mostly Greeks, were also killed in a general onslaught on the Christian community. H.M.S. Cyclops, Captain Pullen, which was lying off Jedda at the time of the affair, left on June 24, taking away twenty-six persons who had escaped, including the daughter of the Eveillards and M. Emerat, the French interpreter, both badly wounded. The incident had important outside repercussions, which are on record. They are for the most part not relevant to the present purpose, but it is interesting to note that when, on July 19, 1858, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe put a question in the House of Lords regarding the incident, Lord Malmesbury stated, *inter alia*, that Captain Pullen "took steps before he left to give the murdered Consul Christian burial," a statement probably based on erroneous information.

(*c*) *Coptic soldiers who died in 1865.* The presence of numerous Copts in the Egyptian Army at this period was doubtless a result of the introduction into Egypt of the Turkish reform scheme known as the *Tanzimat* and the re-organisation of the military service under the Khedive Said Pasha (reigned from 1854 to 1863) on a basis of national service for all alike. (See M. Sabry, 'L'Empire Egyptien sous Ismail et l'Ingérence Anglo-Française 1863-1879.' Paris, 1933). The circumstances in which the Egyptian forces were employed at Jedda are related in Douin, 'Histoire du Règne du Khédive Ismail,' Vol. i., pp. 121-8, published in 1933). The Turkish Government had decided in 1864 on energetic measures to cope with the disorder and revolt in the Hejaz, Asir and Yemen. They organised an expedition under the direction of the Governor-General of the Hejaz and the Grand Sherif of Mecca, and they invoked the assistance of the Viceroy of Egypt. He contributed a force of 3,500 men, the first contingent of whom, numbering 554, embarked at Suez on June 3, 1864. The Grand Sherif was, however, keener on political negotiation than on military operations, and things went slowly until July, 1865 when a mobilisation at Qunfidha included Egyptian troops which had been encamped for a year previously at Jedda. The military operations petered out and the Egyptian troops employed returned to Jedda about mid-October, 1865. They returned to Egypt in January, 1866, without having seen any actual fighting.

(*d*) The ruined base of a monument on grave No. 33 is probably a remnant of the memorial to the victims of the 1858 massacre, erected at some date which cannot be ascertained after 1866 (see the text of the record). There is no positive evidence of this, but the monument survived up to 1914 or shortly before, and is described as having been a cross or obelisk tall enough to be visible from outside the cemetery. There is no unidentified tomb with any trace of a memorial, which could have answered this description, whereas the ruined base of No. 33 is sufficiently considerable to have been that of an important monument, and the cubical block on it may well have been the beginning of a vertical shaft.

(*e*) When this memorial was examined in the summer of 1933, it still bore various inscriptions in modern Greek, which were too roughly painted and too tortuously arranged to be decyphered except by someone familiar with the language. Unfortunately the inscriptions had been almost completely washed away when the cross was again examined early in 1934. No definite information has so far been obtained regarding the deceased, although the memorial has the appearance of being comparatively recent.

(*f*) F. Rennie. This memorial recovered in the circumstances mentioned in the description, presents the appearance of having never been landed before it was found in the harbour in 1930. It is impossible to identify the grave for which it was intended. A gentleman still in the employment of the P. and O. Co. at their office in Leadenhall Street, was actually present at Rennie's funeral. His recollection is that the party walked about ten yards into the cemetery from the gate and then about ten yards further to the right. The remains were enclosed in a rough box, made by the ship's carpenter, with the name painted on it in black. A small wooden cross was put up to mark the grave, but of this no trace remains. It is plausible to suppose that the grave was close to that of J. S. Oswald, No. 6, as they died on the same day; and this would agree generally with the recollection of the informant in the P. and O. offices except that the distance walked by the party, for which he obviously cannot vouch after so great a lapse of time, would be greater.

ANDREW RYAN.

[K.B.E., C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Jedda.]

18 Feb., 1764, which so nearly resulted in the fall of the Ministry—and the application would have been recognised, rather than made, at a subsequent performance of the 'Beggar's Opera.' If Walpole was not present at the performance he might easily have confused even the names of the theatres. Considered beside the evidence of Churchill's poems, some such explanation would seem to be the only satisfactory one.

Although another instance of Walpole's unreliability is here presented, lovers of Gray may have the satisfaction of thinking that his verses on Lord Sandwich contain one of the earliest uses of the nickname and were perhaps rather the cause than the result of "Jemmy Twitcher's" enduring notoriety.[15]

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THE EUROPEAN CEMETERY IN JEDDA.

Supplement to Sir Andrew Ryan's Account of the European Cemetery in Jedda.

(See clxviii. 326, 332, 344, 363, 389).

1. *Original Site of Cemetery.* (See first paragraph clxviii. 326).

M. Adriaanse, the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires, has drawn attention to a plan of Jedda, published in at least one of the larger editions of C. Niebuhr's travels in Arabia, viz., 'Reize Naar Arabie en Andere om Liggende Landen,' published by S. J. Baalde, Amsterdam, and J. van Schoonhoven and Co., Utrecht, in 1776. The plan faces p. 267 in Vol. i. It shows *inter alia* a Christian Cemetery outside the town wall to the South, i.e., in a position near, if not the same as, that of the existing cemetery. Although no trace remains, this carries the history back to 1762, the year in which Niebuhr visited Jedda, and suggests that the site south of the town was traditional. The plan is of wider interest as showing the lay-out of Jedda and its surroundings in the eighteenth century, e.g., it shows that the ruin opposite the British Minister's present residence, now used as a central prison, was formerly the Pasha's house, and it marks the anchorage for ships coming from Suez and India.

2. *Grave No.* 38, *Charles Huber* (see *ibid.*, p. 346, No. 38).

Further particulars are now available regarding Charles Auguste Huber, whose grave is the most historically interesting monument in the cemetery, apart from No. 33, surmounted by the probable remains of the monument to the victims of the 1858 massacre. These particulars are due to the courtesy of H.B.M. Consul-General at Strasbourg and the Director of Municipal Archives there, who has supplied a copy of the notice printed in the Sale Catalogue of Huber's books (see footnote 3, p. 346) and various extracts from local records. These papers are preserved in the British Legation, Jedda. The following is a summary of the main facts:

Huber was born in Strasbourg on Dec. 19, 1847, not in or about 1837, as previously stated. His parents were Georges Huber, a "cordonnier," and Elizabeth Stapfer. The father belonged by origin to Ebersweyer, Baden. Charles Auguste is described variously in his early days as a "commis negociant" and "clerc d'huissier, puis comptable." He was disqualified for military service by atrophy of the "membre superieur gauche." He was poor and suffered many vicissitudes, but was so ardent a bibliophile as to deprive himself of necessaries to buy books. The notice in the sale catalogue gives 1879 as the year in which he undertook his first journey of exploration, after two sojourns in Algeria and some preliminary study in Paris. The papers obtained from Strasbourg include also a copy of an article in the *Journal d'Alsace et Courier du Bas Rhin* of July 8, 1885, consisting mainly of an account in the *Temps* of a meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions de Paris, at which the French Vice-Consul in Jedda, De Lostalot, made a statement regarding Huber, with special reference to the discovery and subsequent adven-

[15] This supposition is corroborated by the fact that another Cambridge man, with precisely the same opinion of Sandwich, wrote to the paper at about the same time in words that make it clear he was unaware of the new nickname:

"To *Alma Mater Cantabrigiensis*
My dear and honoured Mother,
If you who used to expel your wanton young sons, for playing pranks at *Barnwell*, should begin, so far to doat in your old age, as to turn *Harradan, Bawd,* or *Procuress* to vice and debauchery, I tell you plainly I shall be ashamed to call you *Mother* by wearing one of your hoods. . .
Your Dutiful Son."

In the *London Chronicle*, xv (March 17-20, 1764), 271. Such a reference to Sandwich's profligacy would surely have been accompanied by some mention of "Jemmy Twitcher" if the writer had heard of the nickname.

tures of the Teima Stone. It is there stated that the Algerian Shaikh, Si Aziz ibn Sheykh al Haddad, who recovered the stone after Huber's death, recovered also his remains, consisting of the whole skeleton, except the hands, which had disappeared. The skull had been perforated by a bullet near the left temple. The remains were buried at Jedda. In his book, 'Christians at Mecca' (Heinemann, 1909), Augustus Ralli states (p. 243) that the skull was buried at Jedda but the rest of the remains, except the hands, which

CHARLES HUBER'S GRAVE.

were never recovered, were taken away by Snouck Hungronje when he left Jedda; no evidence has been found which would support this story.

One of the most interesting points connected with Huber is whether he in fact visited Mecca, as stated in more than one account, notably in the notice in the sale catalogue . . . "Enfin il retourna à Hail et par Kheiber, en touchant à la Mecque, au port de Djeddah." The light thrown on this by Huber's Journal, published in 1891, is very curious, as he would appear to have passed through the forbidden area and perhaps through the city, without in any way posing as a Moslem and by no will of his own. He records difficulties owing to his being a "Nasrani" on entering the valley of El-Sel, presumably As-Seyl, and going on to Zeyma, where no one would act as his "Rafiq" to Jedda "de crainte de Dieu," and to El-Sariah, presumably Shariyya, where he arrived on the morning of June 17, 1884. Being unwilling to go to Taif to see the Sharif, and wishing to proceed to Jedda, he left some of his party that afternoon. His note goes on:

A 6 heures arrêté par 8, puis 11, puis 13 hommes, espèce de garde urbain, et qui nous prennent pour des voleurs qui veulent éviter de passer par la Mecque. Je refuse de camper et de laisser voir ma figure. On va donc nous conduire aux autorités de la Mecque. 11.30. Arrivé à la porte Ria El-Samy de la Mecque et campé.

He sent two men to notify the authorities, but the hour was too late, so next morning he sent a pencilled message asking for an escort to Jedda. The messenger returned with a man carrying forage for the camels. They were followed by a Turkish soldier in white, "que je vois faire faction près de mes effets

et qui repousse les curieux qui commencent à arriver de la ville pour voir le Naçrâny." Later came a Sharif to greet Huber and take him to Mecca and later another Sharif. One of Huber's men "n'en revient pas de tous les hommes qu' il me voit accorder." He started again at 7.16 p.m., and a little later "atteint les premières maisons de la Mecque qui reste à ma gauche . . . A 8 heures plus avant en ville et j'ai la maison de M'd Said Pacha à ma gauche." Darkness then fell and he travelled all night by what from his description seems to have been the main road from Mecca to Jedda. He reached Jedda early on the morning of June 19.

Attached to these notes will be found one of two photographs of Huber's grave, taken by Mr. Oppenheim early in 1936. These also give a general impression of the present appearance of the cemetery.

3. *Netherlands Subjects buried in the Cemetery.*

In 1935 M. Adriaanse went through the registers in the Netherlands Legation, which go back to 1873. These relate to four persons, of whom three appear in the earlier record. These are:

P. N. Van Der Chijs. Grave No. 27, Appendix III, Note E. Was already in Jedda before 1886, in which year he signed the register on January 1st, as acting consul.

Hendrik Van Der Houven Van Oordt. Grave No. 4. Died in the Netherlands Consulate, as "vice-consul with the personal title of consul."

F. G. Van Der Zee. Grave No. 17. No additional particulars.

The fourth name discovered by M. Adriaanse is that of

Maria Elisabeth Ebell, infant daughter of Carel Wilhelm Ebell, book-keeper to Messrs. Van de Poll and Co., and Maria Emmer. She died on Oct. 13, 1920, at the age of ten months and was buried in the European Cemetery. Her grave has not been located but is probably in the seventh row.

This is the only addition that has been made so far to the list of names in Appendix II to the original account.

R. W. BULLARD,
[K.C.M.G., C.I.E., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Jedda, Saudi Arabia.]

A THIRD THOUSAND NOTES ON 'N.E.D.' (MIII).

(See clxxiii. 21).

Race: offspring, is not given of an individual. Chapman, Il. iv. 329, "so lay, by Jove-bred Ajax' hand, Anthemion's forward race" (*Ἀνθεμίδην*). Cp. "Tydeus' mighty race," Diomede, v. 314.

Rack (vb3. § 3e) is used of the windlass of a crossbow in Fletcher, 'Love's Pilgrimage,' II. ii., "I feel the old man's mastered by much passion, And too high-racked, which makes him overshoot all His valour should direct at."

Radiance (fig.) 1751. Earlier—Chapman, 'Hymn to Christ,' "Would pomp and radiance rather not outbrave Thy naked truth, than clothe or countenance it with grace," where it is glossed "outward glory."

Radiograph (vb.). No fig. sense is given. J. L. Garvin, the *Observer*, Apr. 6, 1924, says of Byron, "he has been radiographed to the bone."

Rafted—not given. Hardy, 'Coll. Poems' (1928), 377, "my rafted spirit would not rest," if another possessed my Love. On p. 64 it is explained "roused."

Rain: wet with rain. One example is given dated *c.* 1440. Tennyson in 'Love thou thy Land,' uses this sense figuratively, "And this be true, till Time shall close, That Principles are rain'd in blood."

Ramming. Fletcher, 'Love's Cure,' V. iii., "my pistol is no ordinary pistol: it has two ramming bullets." 'N.E.D.' gives "very big" as a late use in dialect.

Ramverse: upset. Later—Lithgow, 'The Gushing Teares' (1863) 192, "they quite forgot the substance of base slime, Till rotten age ramverse their masked toyes."

Raphael blue—not given. Lytton, 'The Caxtons,' xviii., ch. 7, "a [boy's] jacket of Raphael blue."

Ratch. The only literary (and literal) example of the meaning "stretch" is from Skelton, the other references being to glossaries. It is rather bold of Hardy, 'The Dynasts,' 20, to give it to Pitt in a House of Commons speech, unless he had authority: "the thousands called . . . will ratch the lines of English regiments . . . to glorious length."

Rate: be worth — not given. 'Ant. and Cleop.,' III. ii. 69, "Fall not a tear, I say; one of them rates All that is won and lost."

Rate: ratification—not given. Chapman,

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.

CONTENTS.—No. 267.

NOTES:—English Records in Aleppo, 101—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 103—Old Medical Books: their Value to Genealogists—Archbishop Bancroft's Birthplace, 104—House of Normandy—Smoking in the Army, 105—"Tundish"=Funnel—Mortality among Baronets—Parker Family of Gloucestershire—Dickensiana—Huguenot Marriage Customs, 106.

QUERIES:—"Starvation"—Eighteenth-Century Political Ballads—The Order of Merit—'Guide to Irish Fiction,' 107—Elbée Family—Heraldic: Foreign Arms—Author Wanted—Biographical Information Wanted—Harrison =Green—"Scots"="Scotch"—Source of Quotation Wanted, 108—Clerical Directories—Alleged Survival of Ancient Pelasgic—Elizabeth Cobbold's Descent from Edmund Waller—Reference Wanted—'Conturbabantur Constantinopolitani'—Antonio Vieira—Col. John Rutter—"Wastrel"=Waste Land, 109—Packet-Boat Charges—"Roper's news": "Duck's news"—Grange Family—Ichabod as an Explanation—Old Etonians, 110.

REPLIES:—'The Theatre of the World,' 110—Luke Robinson, M.P.—"Jacob Larwood," 111—Rev. Lewis Way—Thomas Bradbury, Lord Mayor, 112—Our National Anthem, 113—Words of Poem Wanted—"Gaz'ng-room"—Source of Quotation Wanted—Starlings taught to Speak, 114—Names on Coffins—Marmack—Edward Gibbon Wakefield—"Wangle"—Apollo of the Doors, 115—Lord: Use of the Title—English Prisoners in France—Tailor's Hell—Adjectives from French Place-Names—Cardinal Ippolito dei Medici, 116—Onions and Deafness, 117—Andertons of Lostock and Horwich, 118.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Materials for the History of Wellington in the County of Somerset'—'Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, 1583-4'—'Old Roads and Early Abbeys'—'Nineteenth Century'—'Cornhill.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

ENGLISH RECORDS IN ALEPPO.

The old European cemeteries of Aleppo are situated on an eminence to the north-east of the town, outside the inhabited area, and the Protestant section is entered through a large arched gateway, over which is a tablet* enclosing the following inscription :—

A.D. 1584
Protestant Cemetery.

The Protestant and other Christian cemeteries are together, and enclosed by walls; but although they are supposed to be protected from profanation, and a guardian lives in a small house within the precincts for this purpose, the more ancient and interesting memorials have suffered very much. The greater number of the old English tombstones of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have evidently disappeared. Some years ago a number of these curious long stones were removed from the cemetery to build a new tank and aqueduct for a garden near by. Who can say how many old English records disappeared in this operation?

The tombstones in all the Aleppine cemeteries are in the form of squared stone blocks about 6 ft. by 2 ft. by 2 ft., hollowed out from underneath, and looking at first sight like ancient sarcophagi turned upside down. The hollowing-out has evidently been done to make these enormous stones more portable. The stones are in shape quite unlike the contemporary monuments at Alexandretta and Larnaca, and the style of ornamentation is very different. Most of the inscriptions are illegible, owing to the poor quality of the stone. The following inscriptions on the few surviving monuments are given with the original misspellings, &c. :—

Hic iacet | Rever ..... modvm vir Bartholomi Chaffield | Præsb .. Minister qvondam Anglica nationis | in Aleppo qvi cvm xl pivs ..... ivs annos .... | inacerbi co .... ratvs est et circo lxxx annos | natvs mortem obit xxvi Febr. MDCLXXXV.

Exvvias depositi hic | Gvilelmvs Bethel Cancellarivs Angl. nationis | pietate ac morvm candore nec non litterarvm | stvdio .... nis mvliere svo benedictvs ..... victvs est. æ. sva xxxvi. sal. | hvmana MDCLXXIX [or MDCLXXXIX].

Hic reqviescat | corpus Iohannis Van de Put mercatoris Angli | filium in maioris equitis Petri Van de Put Londinesis | qui obit .... die Decembris anno 1706 aetatis suae xx.
..... | ..... Harley (?) | die xviii mensis Jvhi. | MDCCX | ..... | ..... | .....

In the Aleppo documents at the Public Record Office, London, is a notice of the sale by auction, on 8 June, 1749, of the house of the late Mr. Nathaniel Harley, situated in the "Great Cane."

Petrus Shaw armiger honorabili Iohannis Shaw | de Eltham in comitatu Cantii Baronetti filius | natu minimus qui ex Anglia pro .... us in Aleppo | per annos prope 30. | Mercaturum laudate honestate que ex ..... | summa quore benevolentia morum suavitate | aestimationem omnium quibuscum ibidem | decelatura. Sed podagra variisque morbis satis | vehementi d .... conflitatur. | Animam efflavit | 14 Ian. An. Dom. 1793. | Æt. 49. | Amicorum ut nuper deliciae.

Sir Charles Shaw, writing from Little Hawkwell, Pembury, Kent, 14 Dec., 1912, says :—

"The Shaw buried at Aleppo must be Peter Shaw, youngest son of the second Baronet, by his second wife. His brother Paggen Shaw was a merchant at Smyrna. Peter Shaw is the little boy with a bird at the end of a string in the very

* There is no indication as to when this tablet was put up.

big picture that was at the end of the Morning Room at Kenward, and which formerly hung in the great hall at Cheshunt. There was a picture of Peter Shaw in Turkish dress, squatting cross-legged, with a cup of coffee in his hand, at Cheshunt."

There is nothing to indicate a connexion between this Peter Shaw and the Jasper Shaw, merchant of Aleppo, whose name is mentioned in several of the Aleppo papers of about 1780, and whose marriage with a Greek woman in 1778 was attested by a certain Henry Shaw. See P.R.O., S.P.F., No. 70. Mr. Henry Shaw was apparently Vice-Consul at Latachia.

Vbi Devs ibi patria
Here lie interred the bones of three children | of the worshipful Iohn Purnell Esq. and Angela | his wife. The said Iohn Purnell being Consul | in the city of Aleppo, Syria, Palestine, for His | Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the | Vnited Provinces of Holland, &c. .....

The rest of the inscription seems to be an account of the children's illness, but it is very illegible. The date appears to be 1719.

Here lies interred the body of Francis Taylor. | He was born Septem^{r} the xxix an. Dom. MDCLXIX. | in the Parish of Abbe-Holm in the County of | Cumberland. He dyed Novemb^{r} the xxi an. Dom. | MDCCXXXIII. He was Chiaux to the British Nation | xviii years.

To the memory of Mi(stress E)lizabeth Usgate | who died September 20. 1758. | This tomb was erected by Rich^{d} Usgate. | .....

Here lies interred the body of | Ioseph Hopkins, Nephew of David Hays Esq, | British Merchant in Aleppo. | This virtuous youth, modest in his behaviour | admired for his learning and beloved for | his piety, was cropt as a flower near | full bloom, to the merited regret of his affectionate Uncle by a violent fever | the xxviii of Jvly MDCCLXIX. aged xviii years.

Charles Robert Thompson Esquire | of Whitehaven in England. | Died at Aleppo on the 20th of December 1835.

Here are deposed the mortal remains of | Nath. Will. Werry Esq. .....

Three more lines illegible, and the date, which was 1841. Mr. Werry was the Consul of that period.

Sacred to the memory of Rha Iou Skene | davghter of Jacobvs Rhizos Rhangabe | the devoted and beloved wife of Henry Skene Esquire. | British Consul at Aleppo. | She died at the age of fifty four on the 16th day of May. 1870. | Universally esteemed for her amiable and benevolent character.

To the memory of George Smith. Assistant | in the Department of Oriental Antiquities | British Museum. Distinguished for his | knowledge of the ancient languages and | history of Babylonia and Assyria. | Born 20. March 1840. Died at Aleppo while | on a scientific mission 19 August. 1876. | This slab has been placed by the Trustees | of the British Museum in recognition of | his merit and great service in the | promotion of Biblical learning.

The slab has been broken in transport from England, and the two parts are set up side by side in the boundary wall of the cemetery.*

A tomb on which the name "Brewer" is distinguishable is too much defaced to allow of any transcription. The date has quite disappeared. Written in English.

Robert Condit Son of | Rev. W. W. and H. M. Eddy | Born Feb 1. 1853. Died July 7. 1853.

A register book of births, deaths, and marriages, formerly in the Aleppo Consulate, is now preserved at the Public Record Office, London. Several of the entries in it are curious; it appears to have been started by the Chaplain, the Rev. Thos. Dawes, on his appointment in 1758. The deaths are as follows:—

1758. July 19.—Mistress Booth, wife of Thomas Booth, merchant, "Both of them of the Anabaptists."
1758. Sept. 25.—Mistress Elizabeth Usgate. "An English lady."†
1758. Sept. 23.—Rev. Mr. Charles Holloway.†
1758. Oct. 30.—Francis Browne, Esq., "Consul at Aleppo."†
1760. Jan. 10.—Anna Sophia Vernon.
1762. Mar. 3.—Mr. Richard Newton, "died of an erysipelas."
1762. Oct. 31.—Mr. Francis Hughes.
1764. Feb. 6.—Mistress Elizabeth Edwards.
1769. July 29.—Mr. Joseph Hopkins, "nephe. of Mr. David Hays."
1775. Aug. 11.—Mary, infant daughter of Jasper and Eleanor Shaw.
1776. Jan. 26.—Ann Edwards.
1776. Dec. 22.—John Abbott, "son of the Consul."
1781. May 28.—Francesca Nicolette Edwards.
1781. Aug. 6.—Harriet Hays.

Under the date 1770 is the entry "Rev. Robert Foster came to Aleppo 29 May," after which occur records of persons abjuring the Roman Catholic faith, and embracing the "Religione Anglicana," as it is called in one or two cases.

1776. Jan. 25.—Moses Ishah, an Italian Jew, received into the English Church in the presence of the greater part of the English Factory, by the name of Eleazar, being 26 years of age.
1779. June 9.—Mr. John Hussey, Chaplain, came to Aleppo.
1782. June 10.—Mr. John Hussey departed.

* Hamilton Lang in his book 'Cyprus' (London, 1878, p. 334) states that George Smith was the discoverer of the ancient Cypriot syllabic mode of writing.

† "As there was no Protestant Clergyman at this time in Aleppo, the Funeral Service was read over the graves of the three above-mentioned persons by the British Cancellier, Mr. Jno. Brand Kirkhouse."

In the same register book is a page devoted to the marriage certificate of Mr. John Boddington, who for a short period acted as Consul in Cyprus :—

1759. Aug. 10th. I performed the marriage ceremony according to the Church of England between Mr. John Boddington, Consul for his Brittanic Majesty at Cyprus, and Maria Françoise Rhymbaud of French extraction, in the Consulary house at Cyprus in the presence of William Kinloch, Esq., Consul of Aleppo, Mr. John Abbott, Mr. Edwin Sandys, Mr. James Willy, and Mr. Macleod.

As witness my hand

THO. DAWES.

Chaplain of the British Factory in Aleppo.

GEO. JEFFERY, F.S.A.,

Nicosia, Cyprus. Curator Ancient Monuments.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIES OF IRISH COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

PART I. A—B.

To the historian a list of histories of the towns and counties of Ireland will prove useful. In a few instances I have gone outside the chosen limits, and included books which only trench on this interesting and instructive field of Anglo-Irish literature. May I ask the aid of readers for further data ?

ACHONRY.

Notes on the Early History of the Dioceses of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, by H. T. Knox, with map, 1904.

ANTRIM.

Account of Antrim, by Dobbs, 1683.

Letters on the Northern Coast of Antrim : its Antiquities, Customs, Manners, and Natural History, by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, post 8vo, Belfast, 1786.

Statistical Survey of Co. Antrim, Natural History, Round Towers, Antiquities, &c., with Observations on the Means of Improvement, by Rev. John Dubourdieu, many large folding plates, 2 vols., 8vo, boards, Dublin Society, 1812.

History of Antrim, 1822.

Coal Districts of the Counties of Tyrone and Antrim, by Richard Griffiths, coloured plates, 8vo, cloth, 1829.

History of Antrim, by Kempton, 1861.

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Corps News November 1945 page 17.

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October 16.—Maj. J. E. M. Boyd (5239) ret. pay, R.A.M.C., is restored to the rank of Lt.-Col., 16th Aug. 1945, on ceasing to be employed, and is granted the hon. rank of Col.

October 23.—Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) J. C. A. Dowse, *C.B.E.*, *M.C.*, M.B. (8626), late R.A.M.C., on completion of four years in the rank, is retained on the active list (supern.), 21st Oct. 1945.

Lt.-Col. F. McKibbin, *O.B.E.*, M.B. (8445), from R.A.M.C., to be Col., 21st Oct. 1945, with seniority 8th Dec. 1943.

October 26.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy S. Tomlinson, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, F.R.C.P., ret. pay, is apptd. Col.-Comdt., 27th Aug. 1945, vice Maj.-Gen. J. W. West, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*, LL.D., M.B., M.Ch., ret. pay, who has attained the age limit for the appt.

Lt.-Col. E. L. F. Nash, *M.C.*, M.B. (8724), retires on account of disability, 25th Oct. 1945, retaining the rank of Lt.-Col.

October 30.—Maj.-Gen. A. G. Biggam, *C.B.*, *O.B.E.*, M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.P. (14900) late R.A.M.C., is retained on the active list supern., 29th Oct. 1945.

Col. H. B. F. Dixon, *M.C.*, M.D., F.R.C.P. (10659), late R.A.M.C., on completion of four years in the rank, is retained on the active list supern., 29th Oct. 1945.

War Subs. Capt. Robert Sherrard McClelland, M.B. (236343) from R.A.M.C. (Emerg. Comm.) is granted a short service comm., in the rank of Lt., 11th July 1942, and to be Capt., 11th July 1943, with seniority next below Capt. J. D. McDorey.

Maj. W. Duguid, M.B. (38758), relinquishes his commn., 27th Aug. 1945, and is granted the hon. rank of Maj.

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

October 12.—Col. A. D. Stirling, *D.S.O.*, M.B. (4623), late R.A.M.C., reverts to ret. pay, 11th June 1945, on ceasing to be employed, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

October 26.—Maj. S. A. Rodda (27139) reverts to ret. pay on ceasing to be employed on account of disability, 25th Oct. 1945, and is restored to the rank of Lt.-Col.

AWARDS.

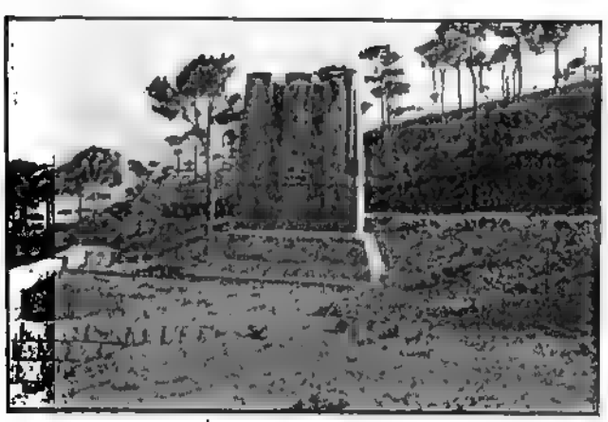
Following a notice in our September issue on the award of decorations to the sons of certain officers late R.A.M.C., we have received news of the following awards made to Major W. G. F. Jackson, R.E. the son of Colonel A. Jackson.

Major Jackson was awarded the Military Cross for work in the Norwegian campaign, and earned a bar to his *M.C.* at Casino. He was also Mentioned in despatches for work in Italy.

NORMAN VEITCH LOTHIAN

M.B., B.SC., D.P.M., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

FIVE times mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, *M.C.*, French War Cross, 1914 Star and Clasp. B.W.M. and V.M.



As a result of a motor accident on a road in the hills to the East of Beyrout in Syria, close to Beit Amara, there died, in 1925, that very gallant gentleman, Norman Lothian.

Many friends may be glad to see this photograph of his memorial, on the site of the tragedy, taken by Brigadier John Sinton in 1944.

Lothian after an outstanding career in the R.A.M.C., became Secretary to the Medical Directorate of the League of Nations. It was while on an inspection of the malaria problems in Syria and Palestine that the fatal accident occurred. Realizing all too well that he had an internal hæmorrhage he refused all aid saying " You can do nothing for me —look after the ones you can help," and so died one of the keenest intelligences we ever had in our Corps. A man of unusual charming and modest personality, who entered with zest into all sides of life, he still lives in the memory of those who were privileged to know him.

Erratum.

CORPS NEWS, October, 1945, page 13—

With the exception of Majors E. F. Baines, F. S. Mitchell-Heggs and R. W. Nevin, the names shown under TERRITORIAL ARMY are Regular Army Officers.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915.

CONTENTS.—No. 293.

NOTES:—Alexandretta (Scanderoon), 93—Bombay Gentlemen of 1792: Williamses of Boston, Mass., 94—Theological Disputations by Signs, 96—Hell-Fire Clubs, 97—Folk-lore in Excelsis—"King of Hungary's peace" in Shakespeare, 98—Pendrell Pensions—"Of that ilk," 99.

QUERIES:—Nell Gwyn—Parthenon Club—Naval and Military Allegiance in Germany, 99—Sonnet by Wordsworth—Fitzjames—Bevis Marks Synagogue—Child's Bank—Biographical Particulars Wanted—Wood's Pamphlet in Answer to Lord Bolingbroke—Sophie Cornelys—"To go to the lantern," 100—Author and Poem Wanted—Biographical Information Wanted—Date of Comet—Scotch Court of Session—Bradley Family—St. Thomas Cantilupe—Virtues of Onions—John Walker, D.D., 101—"Mr. Hanwell," Artist—American Underground Railway, 102.

REPLIES:—Mechanics' Institutes, 102—Napoleon and the Bellerophon—"Tobacco-Stoppers"—Peat Family—Agnes, Daughter of Louis VII.—John Trusler, 105—Birth of Edward VI.—Map of London-Holyhead Road—Cannel Coal, 106—Judgment of Solomon—Lieut. J. Deschamps—'The Scourge'—Hose—Waterloo, 107—Dr. Luzzato—Faults of Index-making—Shakespeare and Blackfriars Theatre—Translator Wanted—Easter Offerings, 108—Rouget de Lisle—Dido's Purchase of Land—Authors Wanted—Anstruther, 109—Buckhorse, the Prizefighter—Burlesque Sermon—Heraldic Queries—Piccadilly Terrace—Clerks in Holy Orders as Combatants—St. Andrew—Betts, 110.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Henry Tubbe—Reviews and Magazines.

Notes.

ALEXANDRETTA (SCANDEROON).

THE present town and roadstead of Alexandretta owe their importance to the commerce of the sixteenth and subsequent centuries. In the Middle Ages the principal ports in this angle of the Mediterranean were at a place called Portella, on the opposite side of the bay, and at Lajazzo, where was a famous castle guarding the communications between the mediæval kingdoms of Cyprus and Armenia.

A native village with its squalid bazaar, and near by a number of old houses built for a semi-European colony of former days, constitute Alexandretta. Nothing resembling a harbour has ever existed, although the land-locked bay is subject to violent storms; a dilapidated jetty continues to serve for landing goods and passengers, as in the most primitive times.

Within the churchyard of the Orthodox church of Mariakoudi stand a few carved tombstones of English Consuls of the Levant Company. They are of the same very interesting character as the contemporary examples at Larnaca; in fact, they are so similar that they might have been produced by the same artists.

The Orthodox church of Alexandretta has been rebuilt within the last few years, in the modern taste, and these tombstones of the English have all been shifted to one side of the enclosure, in the fashion of many an old churchyard in England. It is perhaps remarkable that they have escaped total destruction.

ENGLISH MERCHANTS' EPITAPHS REMAINING AT ALEXANDRETTA IN THE CHURCHYARD OF MARIAKOUDI.*

1. Coat of arms: a bend bearing three roses on a field semée of fleurs-de-lis. Crest: on a knight's helm a dove volant.

MARTINVS LOE LONDONENSIS
ANGLORVM RES PER TRIA FERE LVSTRA ACCVRANS EXANDRIÆ | QVÆ LOCO ADÆO INSALVBERRIMO TOT SECVLA AVDIANT | VIR OFFICIO SVO ET NEGOTIIS SI QVIS ALMO NEQVAQVAM IMPAR | SPARTAM QVAM NACTVS EST SEMPER ORNANS | IMMATVRO FATO QVADRAGENARIVS LICET | 24 NOVEMBRIS A.D. 1677. | CONTEREANEIS SVIS ET EXTERIS INDIGENIS ET ADVENIS | VNIVERSIS EQVIDEM MISERIS PRÆSERTIM ET PAVPRIBVS | FLEBILIS OCCIDET | NVLLI FLIBILIOR QVAM LVCIÆ VIDVARVM AFFLITISSIMÆ | BINIS INFANTIBVS MARTINO ET MARIA | QVÆ OPTIMO MARITO HOC MONVMENTVM SACRAVIT.

2. No coat of arms.

HIC IACET
D. LVCIA VXOR Q. D. MARTINI LOE
CONSVLIS PRO S. M. BRITTANICA
SCANDERONÆ
VIXIT ANNI L. OBIIT DIE XII IVLII
MDCC.

It would appear that this lady continued to live in Alexandretta for twenty-three years after the death of her husband.

3. No coat of arms.

DEPOSITVM EDMVNDI SAWYER ARMIGERI ANGLI CLARIS PARENTIBVS ORTI APVD KETTERING AGRO NORTHAMTONIENSI QVI REI MERCATORVM GRATIÆ IN ALEPPO ALIQVOT ANNOS VIXISSET DONEC TABE CORREPTVS ET IN PATRIAM SVAM TERRESTEM PATRIMONIO SATIS AMPLO DITATAM REVERSVRVS REPERTA PRIVS MAGNI PRETII MARGARITA FIDE SCILICET VERA CVM PÆNITENTIA AD CELESTEM MORTE TRANSLATVS EST QVARTO DIE JANVARII ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ VICESSIMO OCTAVO ANNO Q DOMINI 1687/8.

4. Arms: a chevron between three frogs.

H. I.
IOHANNES WILSON ANGLO BRITTANNV
IN AGRO....MORIÆ NATVS DOMO SATIS HONESTA SATIS ANTIQVATO | ANGLORVM MERCATORVM RES HIC LOCI SVMMA CVM FID | SVMMA CVM LAVDE PER VARIOS ANNOS GESSIT | VIR QVI OFFICIO SVO ET NEGOTIIS NE VNQVAM QVINDE DEFVI | FATO AH | NIMIS IMMATVRO IN LOCO INSALV BERRIMO | CVM TRIGINTA ET OCTO ANNOS SVMMO CVM HONORE SVPERASSET | IPSISSIMO DIE ANNO AVTEM SALVTIS CHRISTANÆ MDCCXII | ABREPTVSV FTI.

* We have forborne to pepper these inscriptions with "(*sic*)." The errors are in the original.

5. No coat of arms.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ELEZEBETH SHOLL WIFE OF WTLLIAM [*sic*] SHOLL BRITISH FACTOR MARINE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE DECEMBER THE 23D. 1774. AGED 35 YEARS.

6 and 7. Two broken gravestones of large size and very heavy, of a curious dark-blue colour, decorated with well-executed coats of arms. 1. On the husband's stone is represented a coat of arms: party per pale, semée of trefoils, a lion rampant; a cross saltire indented between four eagles displayed; surmounted by a knight's helm, with the crest, a demi-lion rampant holding a trefoil. 2. On the lady's stone is the same coat of arms reversed, and surmounted by a coronet of nine pearls.

1. ***re lyes | ****hn Lvett | **** at Aleppo | ****ere | **** of London | **** very tender regard | **** beloved wife | ****tion in his will | ****e same place | ****ing in their lives | ****hght not be divided | ****er 16th 1730 | **** years | ****hn and Francis | ****lotta his wife | **** stone | **** the deceas'd | **** respective tombs | ****ther | ****ish merchant | ****ppo.

2. Here lyes | **** of Charlotta Levett. | **** John Levett. | ****hant of Aleppo | **** Peter Armond de Peleran | **** French Nation at Aleppo | **** his wife | **** and | **** towards her.

FACTORS MARINE (CONSULAR AGENTS OF THE LEVANT COMPANY), ALEXANDRETTA.

Martin Loe	1647–1677 ...	Tomb inscription.
Thomas Jenkins ..	1685– — ...	D'Arvieux, 'Mémoires,' vi. 521.
John Wilson	1706–1712 .	Cert. as V.C. 3 May, 1706, P.R.O. and tomb.
John Purnell	1727– — ...	Cert. as V.C. 29 Nov., 1727, P.R.O.
Charles Usgate ...	1766– — ...	Documents, P.R.O.*
William Scholl ...	1770–1782 ...	" " and tomb of wife.
C. D. Hays	183 –1847 ...	Foreign Office List.
Will. Beaver Neale ...	1847–1853 ...	" "
Barnaby Murphy ...	1853–1856 ...	" "
Lewis John Barbar ...	1856–1859 ...	" "
Arthur Raby	1859–1863 ...	" "
E. Grabscheid ...	1863–1871 ..	" "
E. Franck	1871–1877 ...	" "
A. Catoni . ..	1877–1900 ...	" "

The presence of English tombs in the ancient trade centres of the Levant is an evidence of the extensive operations of the once flourishing Levant Company. Many of these interesting memorials have, perhaps, still to be discovered, but many are possibly only preserved in the journals and notes made by European travellers in former times. Such, for instance, are those noted in Turnfort's 'Voyage du Levant' of 1717, as existing at Angora:—

No. 1.

HIC IACET INTERRATVS
D. IOANNES ROOS
SCOTVS QVI OBIIT IN AN
GORA DIE 22 IVNII ANNO
DOMINI M. DC.LXVIII
ÆTATIS SVÆ XXXV
ANNORVM
HODIE MIHI. CRAS TIBI.

No. 2.

HIC IACET
SAMVEL FARRINGTON
ANGLVS ACIDWALLI
FARRINGTON MERCA
TORIS LONDINENSIS
FILIVS OBDORMIVIT
IN CHRISTO ANNO
ÆTATIS XXIII
SALVTIS MDCLX.

Cyprus. GEO. JEFFERY, F.S.A.

* Charles Usgate gives an inventory, on occupying the Consulary House as Pro-Vice-Consul, of the brass locks and keys, weights, and a flagstaff and flags, belonging to the Right Worshipful Company, dated 15 Dec., 1766.

BOMBAY GENTLEMEN OF 1792: WILLIAMSES OF EARLY BOSTON, MASS.

THE subjoined bit of the past should, perhaps, prove of interest to present-day East-Indian commercial or antiquarian circles; if so, it would please me much to see collected and preserved whatever may be known to those circles concerning any of the characters named on the list at the end of this paper.

The Capt. Robert Williams (1753–1834) therein noted, long a respected merchant and shipowner at Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, was fourth or fifth in line of descent from another Robert Williams (1640 ?–95), in all likelihood of actual Welsh nativity, this earlier namesake being certainly active in the beginning of the Bostonian colonial coast settlements, when being able to read and write with ease—and "Magistrate Robert Williams" affected both—marked the one so endowed as a high-toned "ristocrat." No one but Hawthorne,

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

CONTENTS.—No. 291.

NOTES:—The Levant Company in Smyrna, 61—Seventeenth-Century Travel in Europe, 63—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 65—"It is more than a crime, it is a blunder"—Parish Registers—The Last Toilette, 66—The Empires of the Air and Sea—Thomas James Mathias—John Chapman, Publisher, 67.

QUERIES:—Madame Vigée Le Brun—John de Watford—George Dibdin Pitt's Dramas, 67—High Sheriffs of Counties—Authors of French Quotations Wanted—Subdedication of Naves in Monastic Churches—Burlesque Sermon—Cambronne's Reply—Webster Vocalist—"Prince of Wales's Tavern," near Sloane Street—Author and Correct Version Wanted—Mrs. W. H. Trinder, 68—Biographical Information Wanted—Source of Rimes Wanted—Kirkover, Miniature Painter—Chilcomb—Rouget de Lisle—Best English Historical Novel—Author and Translator Wanted, 69.

REPLIES:—The Site of the Globe, 70—Waterloo—"The Ice Saints," 71—'L'Intermediaire': Comte Axel von Schwering—Agnes, Daughter of Louis XI.—Parish Registers, 72—Clerks in Holy Orders as Combatants—James Brogden, M.P.—"The tallest one-piece flagstaff in the British Empire"—Dr. Luzzato, 73—Dr. Allen, obiit 1579—"Here we come gathering nuts and may," 74—History of England with Riming Verses—Price: Robins: Bulkeley: Kirkman, 75—Capture of Trincomalee—"Two razes of ginger"—Origin of Quotations Wanted, 76—'Excerpta Legationum'—Old City Rate-Books—Holcroft of Vale Royal—'Revelations of Peter Brown," 77—Anstruther, Fife—Pegler and Hetty Pegler's Tump—William Borrows—Mrs. J. P. Kemble—Origin of 'Omne Bene,' 78—St. Saviour's, Southwark, 79.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—The Oxford Dictionary.

Engravings and Books on Art.

The Future of 'Notes and Queries.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE LEVANT COMPANY IN SMYRNA.

SMYRNA was an important station of the Company during the eighteenth century—Aleppo having somewhat declined as the centre of the overland trade with the nearer East. But Smyrna was very much modernized and altered during the nineteenth century, and the old Consulate with its private chapel in Frank Street, the merchants' houses, and even the old cemeteries have all disappeared. A friend in Smyrna writes me:—

"There was a British cemetery just in the centre of Smyrna containing many interesting monuments, but it was sold for the paltry sum of 300*l.*, which scarcely paid for the removal of the gravestones to a new cemetery outside the town (some years ago)."

In the graveyard of the Armenian Cathedral in Armenian Street was formerly a gravestone to the memory of Capt. John Mozer, an Englishman who died in 1637. At this date the English evidently possessed no cemetery of their own.

Spon and Wheeler visited Smyrna in 1674 during their tour, and were entertained by a large English colony. Several of the merchants' names are recorded, and Mr. Ricaut, author of the 'Present State of the Greek Church,' was then acting as Consul.

Another traveller of the same period was the Rev. Thos. Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College, who describes the enthusiasm of the English Smyrna merchants for antiquities, and their practice of visiting the ruins of Ephesus every autumn ('Remarks on the Turks, &c.,' London, 1678).

In 1717 De Tournefort ('Voyage du Levant,' Paris, 1717) describing the *bonne chère* which he enjoyed at the French Consulate mentions the presence of the English Consul and a considerable community.

The growing importance of the colony during the seventeenth century is shown by the demand for a "preacher" or chaplain in 1635 (Court Minutes, 28 Feb., 1635. Epstein's 'History,' 1908).

The English colony in Smyrna of the eighteenth century has disappeared without leaving any records, beyond the occasional references to be found in books of travels, and the Court Minutes preserved in London.

The consular house and chapel, and the merchants' premises of the period, having been pulled down, and rebuilt in a modern style, there is little to record the presence of the Levant Company outside the cemetery. But, unfortunately, the interments have been removed to a cemetery near the Caravan Bridge, which crosses the river Meles, some distance from the centre of the town.

The merchants of Smyrna at the present day live in their villas at Boudja and Bournabat—suburbs at some distance from the town—and they have their English churches and cemeteries in these two places.

The following list of such memorials as survive of members of the English Levant Company buried in Smyrna is copied from a record at the Consulate. This list was made at the time when the old cemetery was sold for a building site, and the remains were transferred to the existing three cemeteries of Caravan Bridge, Boudja, and Bournabat.

The number of British subjects residing at Smyrna during the past two centuries has, of course, been considerable, but anything like a complete list of burials in different parts of the place would be difficult to obtain. The names on the few tombs

which escaped the consequences of transference are of interest, although they are all so recent as the beginning of the nineteenth century. They are the names of the most important personages of the community in the last years of the Levant Company, and some of them were the founders of the rich and flourishing Levant families of the present day.

Mr. R. D. Whittall has recently published an historical account of his family, which was founded in Smyrna by his grandfather, Charlton Whittall, in 1812.

So late as 1878, Murray's 'Guide' devotes some space to the Smyrna Levantines:—

"Smyrna possesses a peculiar institution in its *Casinos* or family clubs, founded by the English in the last century. Of these among others are the 'European or English Casino' (consisting of Levantines and Armenians), next to the English Consulate, and the 'Greek Casino' (supported by the Greeks). A stranger can get admission for three months on the application of a friend, and, if in the ball season, receives invitations for himself and family. The Casinos are supported by subscriptions of members, and have a news-room, ball-room, &c. At the carnival time, the only brief season of gaiety in Smyrna, two or three balls are given at each Casino. The persons invited are each member of the Casino, and all his family residing under his roof, the widows and orphans of deceased members, and foreign members. The last ball is a mask and fancy-ball. These balls no longer show to any extent the local costumes of the country, nor the rich display of diamonds once so striking. French fashions are predominant now amongst the native women, and there is a great display of wealth and dress. The handsome English Levantines no longer attend the Casinos, as the English exercise their hospitality in their own houses. At the balls gambling is carried on systematically and to a great extent."

BRITISH CEMETERY, SMYRNA. (Near the Caravan Bridge.)

Block F.	Admitted to the Levant Company.	Died.
6. Sarrell, Philip, Constantinople ...	10 Feb., 1814 ...	26 March, 1839
9. Perkins, George, Smyrna ..	7 May, 1782 ..	14 Jan., 1835
16. Barker, William, Smyrna ..	2 Oct., 1759 ...	23 July, 1825
24. Wilkin, Atkinson, Smyrna .	23 Nov., 1804 .	22 Jan., 1826
39. Jackson, Thomas, Smyrna ..	26 Aug., 1800 .	30 Sept., 1854
50. Fisher, John King, London ..	15 Aug., 1816 .	8 Aug., 1827
51. Jackson, John	18 Jan., 1802 .	1 Aug., 1820
56. La Fontaine, James	3 May, 1791 ...	7 Sept., 1802
BOUDJA CEMETERY.		
Werry, Francis, Consul, Smyrna .	10 March, 1778 ...	27 July, 1832
Brant, Richard W., Smyrna	24 Jan., 1811 ..	24 July, 1856
BOURNABAT CEMETERY.		
Whittall, Charlton, Smyrna	13 Feb., 1812 ...	1867 or 1868

The English Cemetery in 1878 was situated at the Caravan Bridge.

In many cases the Levantine families of Smyrna and other parts of Turkey have originated in the circumstances attending the ownership of property by foreigners residing within the Empire. Landed and real estate could only be held by persons qualifying as Turkish subjects until very recent times, and as a consequence many foreign families, once established in the country, were surrounded by difficulties in the disposal of their property whenever they attempted to leave. Such matters were the causes of interminable disputes and litigation in the consular courts, and involved the ambassador in much trouble and diplomatic business. Russell in his 'History of Aleppo' refers to the action of the French Government in dealing with *Levantines* at the end of the eighteenth century:—

"Besides the merchants, a number of French subjects of inferior rank find their way to the Levant, and, by intermarriage with the native Christians, produce a half-French race, or *Mezza Razza*. A variety of inconveniences found to result from the Consul being obliged to afford protection to people who were often involved in low transactions and disputes with Turks produced, not many years ago, a royal edict by which all married subjects of His Most Christian Majesty were recalled from the Levant, and power was vested in the Consuls to remand instantly to France subjects of whatever rank who should marry in future without special licence obtained through the Embassador at the Porte."—'Hist. Aleppo,' vol. ii. p. 1.

The English Government did not attempt to exercise so peremptory a control over its subjects settled in the Levant, although the consular records are full of complaints about the exactions of the Turkish officials, who claimed authority to administer the affairs of English subjects, and to consider the children of Englishmen born within the empire as Turks in as far as their properties were concerned.

The Smyrna of the nineteenth century was characterized by the presence of a large

number of what were known as "Levantine families." Wealthy merchants of all European nationalities, who had settled in the town for the purposes of their trade in past times, found it inconvenient to leave, and as time went on the connexions springing up between these foreigners and the cosmopolitan society of the place led to many families with English names being distinguished amongst these "Smyrna Levantines."

A reference in one of Sir W. Scott's novels, 'St. Ronan's Well,' which was written about 1830, suggests the idea that at the beginning of the nineteenth century Smyrna was looked upon as a rather gay sort of place:—

"Ah, Tyrrel," says Mr. Touchwood, one of the principal characters in the novel, "the merry nights we have had at Smyrna! Gad, I think the gammon and the good wine taste all the better in a land where folks hold them to be sinful indulgence. Gad, I believe many a good Moslem is of the same opinion—that same prohibition of their Prophet's gives a flavour to the ham, and a relish to the Cyprus. Do you remember old Cogia Hassein, with his green turban? I once played him a trick, and put a pint of brandy into his sherbet. Egad, the old fellow took care never to discover the cheat until he had got to the bottom of the flagon, and then he strokes his long white beard and says, 'Ullah Kerim'—that is, 'Heaven be merciful.' Ullah Kerim, says the hypocritical old rogue, as if he had done the finest thing in the world!"

Sir Walter, a little further on, refers to the project of cutting the Suez Canal as an idea presented to the Pasha, by whom he presumably means Mohammed Ali. He speaks of a bank by the local name of *Ragion*.

GEO. JEFFERY, F.S.A.

Cyprus.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TRAVEL IN EUROPE.

(See *ante*, p. 42.)

FROM the Low Countries the traveller frequently made his way to Germany. It was, perhaps, more general to travel in the opposite direction—to proceed to France and Italy from England, and then to cross the Alps into Switzerland, taking Germany and the Low Countries on the way home.[a] But the other route was frequently followed. Edward Browne passed that way in 1668. After visiting Rotterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, and Antwerp, he reached Brussels, where he found the people in high spirits over the departure of Castel Rodrigo, the Spanish Governor of the Low Countries. Their patron saint, St. Michael, as they said, had overcome and cast out the Devil,[a] a proceeding one would much like to see repeated to-day. From Brussels he made his way to Cologne, and thence up the Rhine. Cologne was a useful centre for the traveller. The inns were good, many of the hosts speaking Latin and their servants French,[b] and coaches went once a week to Paris and other places.[c]

From Cologne there was a service of boats drawn up stream "with great might and maine"[d] to convey the traveller to Coblenz and Mainz. Sir John Reresby, travelling in the opposite direction, found the journey very expeditious and agreeable;[e] but any one who has laboured up stream on the Rhine will appreciate Edward Browne's feelings when he describes the journey as tedious, and it was also considerably more expensive.[f] After a day or two Edward Browne hired a coach to Coblenz, whence he came by water again to Rüdesheim, where he had an opportunity of adding to his father's "closet of rarities" at Norwich. He was shown a boy whose hair was thick and woolly like a negro's, but of a fine white colour, "which being somewhat an odd sight," he writes, "I took away some of the hair with me."[g]

The traveller on the Rhine must have been considerably worried by the continual stopping of the boat at the numerous toll-houses. At the beginning of the seventeenth century there were eleven customs towns between Mainz and Cologne.[h] The taxes belonged to different princes, spiritual and temporal, and as they were frequently farmed, they were collected with the utmost rigour. Travellers at the time, too, were expected to take their turn with the oars. Rowing, as Coryat remarks, is a fine enough exercise, but it did not a little distaste his humour to find himself obliged to row as well as pay for his passage.[i] At times rafts were strung together for the conveyance of passengers

[a] Howell, 'Instructions for Forreine Travel,' sec. xiii., Preface to R. Lassels's 'Voyage of Italy,' 1670.

[a] Ed. Browne, Letter, Sir Thos. Browne's 'Works' (1835), i. 156.

[b] Ed. Browne's 'Travels' (1687), 115.

[c] Letter, Ed. Browne, i. 84.

[d] Coryat's 'Crudities' (1905), ii. 361.

[e] Reresby, 'Travels' (1904), 108.

[f] Coryat, ii. 361.

[g] 'Travels' (1687), 118.

[h] Coryat, 'Crudities' (1905), ii. 205. Ed. Browne in 1668 noted ten customs towns. ('Travels,' 1685, 117).

[i] Coryat, ii. 209.

silence as to Mary Seymour, this matter seems worth raising.

What were Sir Edward Bushell's arms?

Was he any connexion of the Bushell family of Liverpool, to whose head, the late Mr. Bushell, there is a statue in that city? HUBERT READE.

Pontrillas, Hereford.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

THOSE who have read the recent able articles by Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.S.A., in *The Journal of the London Society* for November and January last or heard the equally valuable lectures on the same subject by Miss Davis, the Lecturer in History at the University of London, will be interested to hear that I have just found two references to this bridge half a century or so earlier than 1175, when Peter de Colkirk is said to have built the first stone bridge.

The first is before 1123 and occurs in a charter of Henry I., printed by Stow in his 'London' (ed. Kingsford. 1908), p. 22, directed to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, who died in that year (which fixes its date between 1100 and 1123), and directs that certain lands given to Battle Abbey should be free (*i.a.*) from the works of London Bridge. This charter is witnessed by William de Pontlarche at Byrry, which I take to be Bury in Hunts, a mile from Ramsey Abbey, of which place the chapel there was confirmed to Ramsey Abbey by Henry I. ('Chartulary of Ramsey,' i., p. 246).

It is very strange that this entry should have been missed by recent writers on the bridge, but this may be accounted for by the fact that the index to the reprint unluckily omits reference to it.

The other new reference is in 1130/1, and is to be found on the Pipe Roll of 31, Henry I., when Geoffrey, Ingeniator, was allowed £25 for two arches of London Bridge. I would hazard the conjecture that he may be the Geoffrey de Valoines, the brother of the Robert de Valoines who in 1165/6, 1168 and 1173 certified as to works at Orford Castle (Pipe Rolls). Geoffrey received a regular salary of £10 12*s.* 1*d.*, or 7*d.* a day (see Pipe Rolls) till he was succeeded by Alnod or Alnoth, who received the same salary and was employed as "Ingeniator" to destroy Framlingham* Castle in 1174/5 (Pipe Roll, p. 108).

These new and earlier dates bring us back to the same period as the building of Bow Bridge over the Lea by Queen Maud before her death in 1135. Probably both bridges were begun simultaneously.

The connexion of William de Pont de l'Arche with the grant of (*ante*) 1120 is interesting, for he was the part re-founder of Southwark Priory in 1106, and such Priory had much to do with the erection of London Bridge.

Pont-de-l'Arche is a place-name in Normandy (Eure), or one might be tempted to think that he took his name from this arched bridge, the more especially as before 1134 he is called William de Ponte *Archarum* (Round's 'French Documents,' pp. 42 and 55). However, as I shall shortly be printing a pamphlet which deals (*i.a.*) with him and his family, I need not enlarge on it here.

I am now trying to find out what may be in Blomefield's guess that Peter de Colechurch or Colkirk, the bridge-builder, may have been from Colkirk in Norfolk, and shall be greatly obliged if anyone can refer me to the first date on which the London parish of Colechurch occurs, and also tell me the surname of Richard, the Archbishop of Canterbury who succeeded Becket and who took a deep interest in the bridge.

WALTER RYE.

* 'The Memorials of Old Suffolk,' p. 57, adds Bungay, but I cannot find this in the Pipe Roll.

JAMES FORT, ACCRA, GOLD COAST.

THIS fort is now used as a Government prison. Having occasion to visit the place on business the other day, it struck me that the enclosed inscriptions, which I copied from three tombstones in the old courtyard, would interest the readers of 'N. & Q.' The stones are in excellent preservation and are carefully tended by the authorities.

Sacred to the memory
of
H. SYKES Esq.
second son of
Sir Francis Sykes Bart
of Basildon in the County of Berks.
This truly accomplished youth
departed this Life
on the 14th of January 1786
in the 17th year of his Age.
He was Midshipman on board the Grampus
Commodore Thompson when at
Anchor near Accra
in which Fort he was buried
with the customary Naval honors.

Blest with a warm and Generous Heart
Sincere in Friendship void of Art
Undaunted Courage filled his Mind
Where Sentiment and Truth combined
His various virtues made him blest
Most loved by those who knew him best.

His friends now grieve and all regret
He's paid so soon great Nature's debt.
And as their grief they mutual share
Mutual admire parental care
That caused this monumental stone
To make his noble virtues known.
Requiescat in Pace.

NOTE.—All the "s" letters are formed thus: "ſ."

JOSEPH DAVIS
of
Boston in North America
Master and Supercargo
of the American brig Cherub
died
at this place
27th Septr 1820.
Ætat 46

This stone
upon which
the tears of a widow and brother have fallen
on the other side of the Atlantic
is laid by their care
To mark the spot which it covers
as the GRAVE of one
whom to know was to love.
and
to testify their gratitude to those STRANGERS
who shewed
to a man who deserved them
the rites of Hospitality
while he was living
and of religion
when he was dead.

Here
Are deposited the mortal remains
of
JOHN ANDERSON Esqr
Commander of Annamaboe Fort
aged 36 years
who met his death at Danish Accra
on the 27th December 1833
By the accidental discharge of a gun
In the hands of one of his
most intimate friends
This marble
is erected as a token of the liveliest
Esteem and of sincere regret
Felt by the unfortunate author
of his untimely fate

Requiescat in pace.

M. E. LORENA.

73, The Ridge, Accra.

"GRAVE" AND "GRESSOM."—On a very recent order paper of the House of Commons stood the following notice of a question:—

Major Christopher Lowther.—To ask the Minister of Agriculture, whether he is aware that, according to a survey taken in the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign by the direction of Her Majesty, there is a custom in the manor of Holm Cultram, Cumberland, which directs that every tenant appointed by the jury or collector for his turn for the year be the lord's grave, i.e., bailiff, and shall yearly collect and gather the rents, revenues, and issues within his charge within the said lordship, and further that tenants are liable to pay the running gressom at the end of every five years according to the ancient custom of the said lordship, which the grave has also to collect; that this custom is still in force; and whether, in view of the fact that a tenancy is rendered very irksome by the obligation to collect rents and gressom, he will introduce legislation for the compulsory enfranchisement of all lands held upon that or similar customs. [*Tuesday 14th March.*]

Not only an archæological but a philological interest attaches to this question; and the two old words specially included therein invite attention. In the 'N.E.D.,' the first definition of "grave," in the sense indicated here, is "a steward, a person placed in charge of property," but this is described as obsolete. An alternative definition is: "In certain parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, each of a number of administrative officials formerly elected by the inhabitants of a township." The illustrative quotations range from *c.* 1200 to 1710; but there is none for "lord's grave," though, quaintly enough, there are two, respectively of 1524 and 1527, for "our lady greyffs" in the former, and "owr lady grayves" in the second instance.

As to "gressom," it is to be noted that *gressome* is given in the 'N.E.D.' as "variant of *gersum*," the second and pertinent definition of which, as a substantive, is "a premium or fine paid to a feudal superior on entering upon a holding." Illustrative quotations for this meaning are given from 1389 to 1851; and it is specially interesting to note that in one of 1708, from 'Termes de la Ley,' "Gersum" is declared to be "an obsolete Word, for a Fine or Sum of Money." In view of its present use, as well as the present use of "grave," it seems rash to attempt authoritatively to label any word as "obsolete." For "running gressom" in Major Lowther's question there is no illustrative quotation in the 'N.E.D.,' but it seems to be constructed on the same principle as "hanging gale," a term which was freely used by politicians when discussing the Irish land difficulty forty years ago.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE PELICAN LEGEND.—The legend of the pelican is found, as Wright noted, in 'Batman vppon Bartholome' (ed. 1582), fol. 186*b*:—

The Pellican louath too much her children. For when the children bee haught, and begin to waxe hoare, they smite the father and the mother

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EDITED BY

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MISCELLANEOUS.
Lord Compton's Verses to his Uncle, 240.
A Genealogical Puzzle, 201.
Lawson Bookplate, 65.
The Manorial Society, 255.
Quakers in Ireland, 212.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.
Alvaston Old Church, 106.
Annapolis Cemetery, Nova Scotia, 44.
Bywell St. Andrew Churchyard, 88.
Cawnpur Cantonment Cemetery, 21, 61, 138, 164.
Dusselthal Cemetery, Düsseldorf, 251.
Golzheimer Insel Cemetery, Düsseldorf, 247.
Lourenço Marques Cemetery, 257.
Paxo Cemetery, 321.
Santa Maura Cemetery, 322.
Santa Roco, Ionian Islands, 13, 71, 110, 146, 320.
Tannenwäldchen Cemetery, Düsseldorf, 250.

OBITUARIES.
Aldenham, Lord, 293.

PEDIGREES.
Angelo, 282.
Angus, 131.
Austin, 256.
Beckett, 238.
Bland, 279.
Burgess, 161.
Campion, 261.
Capper, 79.
Chapman, 197.
Coates, 181.
Cocksedge, 117.
Croft, 42.
Dale, 234.
De la Chaumette, 176.
Delamere, 318.
Dinham, 17.
Duppa, 42.
Essington, 1.
Ferard, 99.
Galabin, 252.
Gambier, 163.
Gery, 113.
Goodwin, 32, 150, 191, 192.
Harman, 227.
Lamb, 161.
Lawes, 77.
Le Heup, 114, 157.
Lennard, 227.
Lloyd, 68.
Mahoney, 293.
Montolieu, 160, 161.
Oswell, Royal Descent of, 66.
Oswell, 24.
Peers, 85.
Raffles, 154.
Rogers, 50.
Teulon, 202.
Villiers, 325.
Washington, 206.
Watlington, 244.
Watson, 302.
Wilson, 124.
Wittewronge, 6, 74, 83.
Woodward, 49.

REVIEWS.
Bax, A. Ridley, F.S.A., "Allegations for Marriage Licences for Surrey," 143, 219, 298.
Berneau, C. A., "International Genealogical Dictionary," 259.
Bewley, Sir Edmund T., "The Origin and Early History of the Family of Poë or Poe," 179.
"Fenland Notes and Queries," 47, 96, 144, 220, 260, 300, 340.
Foster, W. E., "Notes on the Foster Family of Dowsby and Moulton," 339.
Fox-Davies, A. C., "Heraldic Badges," 179.
Higgs, Miller, "The Spurgeon Family," 48.
Igglesden, C., "A Saunter through Kent," 180.
Isherwood, Grace, "Monumental Brasses in Bedfordshire Churches," 95.
"Journal of the Ex Libris Society," 47, 96, 144, 180, 220, 260, 300, 340.
"Journal of Historical and Archæological Society," 299.
"Journal of the Association for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead," 219.
Lawlor, H. C., "A History of the Family of Cairnes of Cairns," 179.
Lea, J. H. and G. H., "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea," 95.
Le Blanc Smith, "Haddon: the Manor, the Hall, its Lords and Traditions," 143.
Longstaff, G. B., "Longstaffs of Teesdale and Weardale," 339.
Mills, James, "Registers of St. John the Evangelist, Dublin," 299.
"New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," 47, 96, 144, 180, 220, 339.
"Northern Notes and Queries," 96, 144, 180, 219, 259, 300, 340.
Richardson-Eyre, M. E. F., "A Chronicle of Strange Experiences," 298.
Sherwood, G. T., "Pedigree Register," 259.
Speight, Harry, "Nidderdale, from Nun Monkton to Whernside," 95.
"Surrey Parish Register Society," 338.
"The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," 47, 96, 144, 179, 219, 339.

VISITATIONS.
Dorsetshire, 1531, 97.

WILLS.
Bettesworth, 276.
Bond, 233.
Botetourt, Lord, 232.
Cooke, 229, 231, 273.
Cope, 275.
Crosse, 119.
Day, 122.
Edwards, 207.
Essington, 153.
Farrar, 275.
Fremeaux, 234.
Gambier, 198.
Goddard, 289, 327.
Hibbert, 208.
Kendall, 207.
Le Heup, 198, 199, 236, 237, 238.
Lombard, 236.
Lowndes, 237.
Maitland, 233, 317.
Matthew, 36.
Montolieu, 199, 238.
Papillon, 206, 232.
St. John, 316.
Stokes, 214, 216, 223.
Suffolk, Frances, Duchess of, 215.
Throkmorton, 216.
Trenchard, 234.
Venning, 208.
Vincent, 229.
Walpole, 200.
Washington, 206.
Webster, 207, 209, 230, 276.

Genealogical Notes and Queries.

DUPPA FAMILY.

[Fourth Series, Vol. II., p. 43.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA."

SIR,

The following notes may interest your contributor:—

(1) *De Banco* Rolls, 32 Hen. VI. Hereford.—Margaret Duppa claims against various persons of Kingston, named Vaughan, for entering her close at Kingston and assaulting and wounding her. (Plantagenet-Harrison's vols. in P.R.O., x., 284.)

(2) 29 Nov. 1800. B. D. Duppa of Hollingbourn Place, Kent, married Mary Gladwin, daughter of General Henry Gladwin. ("Familiæ Minorum Gentium," p. 617.)

Yours truly,
W. F. CARTER.

[*We insert the following with pleasure, as being the first contribution from a Correspondent in Africa.*—EDITOR.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA."

SIR,—I herewith send you a list of the names which appear on tombstones in the Old Cemetery at Lourenço Marques, and which are supposed to be those of British subjects.

Harry Pharamond, died Jan. 6th, 1867, aged 4 years.
Martin Beaver, died Feb. 18th, 1881.
Charles Burnett, died March 14th, 1881.
George Ephram Ferris, died Feb. 19th, 1881.
James Ormsby, died March 28th, 1881.
Walter Thompson, died March 24th, 1881.

So far as I know, the cemetery in question has no other name than the General Cemetery of Lourenço Marques. It consists of a plot of ground which was owned by a former Parish-priest (Portugue Roman Catholic), and was lent by him to the town for so long as it should be used as a cemetery. The plot of ground was then on the outskirts of the town, but now is in the very centre. This cemetery was closed and the present one opened about 1887, and the heirs of the Parish-priest, seeing that it has ceased to be used as a cemetery, are reclaiming the ground; hence the necessity of removing the remains.

There are no records whatsoever of the burials which have taken place in the Cemetery.

I am informed by a former resident that a great many British subjects have been buried in this cemetery, over whose graves no tombstone has been erected, including: Mr. Evans, Mr. Purchase, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Cox, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Martin, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Peak, Mr. Foot, Mr. Geblesley, Mr. Franklin, Captain Meikle, Mrs. Daintry and two children.

This is all the information I am able to give to the matter at present.

Believe me, Yours sincerely,
THOS. HAINSWORTH.

Box 444, Lourenço Marques, S. E. Africa.
June 21*st*, 1906.